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MBFR SESSION HELD IN VIENNA 22 MAY

LD222140 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 22, TASS--The 236th closed plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. At the beginning of the meeting the delegation of Poland circulated the full text of the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states adopted on May 15, 1980 in the Polish capital.

A spokesman for the Polish delegation told newsmen that the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, stressed in his statement that, in the opinion of the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, there is no alternative to the policy of detente. This policy accords with the interests of all states.

The declaration adopted in Warsaw, the head of the Polish delegation said, encompasses a wide range of important and possible steps to stop and prevent the arms race, to implement effective disarmament measures. The declaration gives a profound analysis of the successes achieved and puts forward a new initiative to strengthen peace. The document expresses readiness of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to continue talks on all questions of military detente and disarmament, including questions of mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states maintain that the problem of military detente and disarmament in Europe is the central one among the problems on which stronger peace in Europe depends.

The positive programme of socialist countries, Tadeusz Strulak said in conclusion, demonstrates their readiness to start drafting the first agreement on the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops and to conclude a relevant agreement. Of tremendous importance for attaining this objective is the adoption commitments by all direct participants on a simultaneous freeze of the strength of their troops and on reducing it accordingly at the second stage.

U.S., USSR HOLD GENEVA CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN TALKS

LD221026 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Geneva, May 22, TASS--Delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States resumed their bilateral talks on banning chemical weapons here today.

The sides are examining questions related to the preparation of a coordinated joint proposal to be submitted to the Disarmament Committee.

KULIKOV PRAISES UNITY, STRENGTH OF PACT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD221459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first dept defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "The Warsaw Pact Is 25 Years Old": "Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the European socialist countries, subsequently called the Warsaw Pact, was signed 25 years ago, on 14 May 1955, in the capital of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw.

Life and all experience of the past 25 years convincingly confirm the correctness and far-sightedness of the policy of the fraternal socialist countries' communist and workers parties. The military-political alliance they created on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism is now a well regulated international organ for the political and defense collaboration of the states belonging to it. The socialist countries united by the Warsaw Pact have become a dynamically developing complex with a powerful industry, large-scale mechanized agriculture and vast scientific-technical and defense potential. The socialist community has now become the most influential force for social development, a gigantic accelerator of social progress, a reliable bulwark of peace.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War had world-historical significance. It struck a powerful blow against imperialism and international reaction. The Soviet Army crushed Hitler's Germany and honorably fulfilled its liberation mission. Even then, in the harsh ordeals of war, the fraternal peoples' combat cooperation was formed and strengthened. In single formation with the Soviet Armed Forces, Polish, Yugoslav and Czechoslovak military formations and later Bulgarian and Romanian formations and Hungarian units fought the common foe.

A very important consequence of the victory over fascism and militarism was the formation of the world system of socialism, the intensification of the world revolutionary process and the further intensification of the overall crisis of capitalism.

All this, of course, did not suit the imperialist states. Scarcely had World War II ended before the imperialists began preparation for the revision of its results. They hoped, mainly by military force, to halt the revolutionary transformations in the world and regain their lost positions.

With a view to concealing the aggressiveness of their policy, the imperialist powers activated lying propaganda about the "threat of communism." In violation of the UN Charter and their own understandings on postwar cooperation with the USSR, the reactionary U.S. and British ruling circles began to pursue a policy of cold war, put the nuclear blackmail into circulation, unleashed the arms races and began to surround the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with military blocs. The NATO bloc which they created in 1949 under U.S. auspices was the largest and most aggressive.

The Western countries rejected our proposals at the time on collective security in Europe and took no heed of warnings that their aggressive policy, which endangered the cause of peace, would prompt retaliatory measures. They continued to expand and strengthen the aggressive NATO bloc and forced on the buildup of its military might. Overt threats and flagrant interference in other peoples' affairs, including the use of military force, became an inalienable part of the foreign policy of U.S. ruling circles and their main NATO partners.

The imperialists could resort to the most extreme measures to eliminate the world system of socialism and reverse the course of history.

All this very greatly aggravated the situation in the world arena in the mid-fifties. The situation took shape in a particularly explosive way in Europe where NATO, by its armed might, was directly threatening the socialist countries.

This course of events in the world and in Europe faced the European countries with the gravest need to pool their efforts in order jointly to oppose imperialism's aggressive intrigues and defend the peoples' great revolutionary gains. Thus, 6 years after the creation of NATO the socialist defensive alliance of fraternal peoples was created, in full accordance with UN principles.

Our combat alliance differs radically from all imperialist military blocs past and present. It incorporated and developed Lenin's ideas on consolidating the forces of the victorious proletariat to defend revolutionary gains. It has common sociopolitical, economic and ideological foundation. The teaching of Marxism-Leninism on the defense of socialism is a very important ideological and theoretical basis for its firmness and indestructibility. The Warsaw Pact's defensive nature stems from the peace-loving nature of the socialist states. Based on the principles of respect, the states' independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs, the Warsaw Pact is inbued with a spirit of friendship, fraternal trust and equality among all states belonging to it.

The Marxist-Leninist parties are the guiding force of the Warsaw Pact Organization. They guide its multifaceted activity in all, including the military sphere. As a multilateral political and defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact is the focus for the coordination of the fraternal countries' foreign policy activity. The coordinated policy of its members, in whose formation a particularly important part is played by the Political Consultative Committee conferences held periodically at summit level, has become one of the most influential factors in present-day international development. "The significance of the initiatives recently advanced by our Political Consultative Committee are obvious to all," L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. "After all, many of them formed the basis for decisions by major international forums or were reflected in a number of important bilateral interstate enactments."

Regular meetings between the leaders of the Marxist-Leninist parties on a bilateral basis are of great significance for the coordinated foreign policy of the entire socialist community. The Warsaw Pact countries' Marxist-Leninist parties actively support the peace program adopted by the 24th and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress and are guided by it in their foreign policy activity.

The Warsaw Pact states hold a precise and clear-cut position in the struggle to halt the arms race and eliminate the threat of nuclear war and are making a tremendous contribution to the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security. They are responsible for the initiative to conclude a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests and proliferation.

Being European, the Warsaw Pact states concentrate great efforts on the creation of collective security in Europe. The conclusion of a number of treaties and agreements determining the indestructibility of postwar borders was a notable outcome of their coordinated foreign policy course and joint actions.

The international public assesses the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as a great achievement for the Warsaw Pact states' peace-loving policy. The socialist countries are waging an active struggle to ensure that the provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki are implemented unconditionally by all those who took part in the conference.

Consistently pursuing a policy of proletarian internationalism, the fraternal socialist countries have invariably come to the defense of peoples whose interests have been threatened by the intrigues of enemies of peace and social progress. The aid from the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to the Vietnamese, Cuban and Korean peoples in the fight against aggression by U.S. imperialist forces and their allies will never be erased from the memory of progressive mankind. Fulfilling their international duty, they have rendered and are continuing to render aid to the peoples of Africa and Asia and have advocated and continue to advocate lasting peace in the Near and Middle East.

The peace-loving forces' successes in the sphere of detente, the expansion of cooperation between countries, and the normalization of the general world climate and also the Warsaw Pact states' new peace efforts and initiatives have obviously not been to the taste of reactionary forces, above all the circles upholding the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Bellicose circles of imperialism are trying to overturn detente. They have steered a course toward cranking up the arms race and fueling tension. The policy of the NATO militarist circles headed by the United States presents a particularly great danger to the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom. It is planned to increase the U.S. military budget, projected for the next fiscal year on the astronomical scale of over $160 billion, to $253 billion in the next 5 years. The United States has imposed on its NATO allies a program covering many years for the accelerated buildup of the bloc's military might and, at the NATO Council December (1979) session, the decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. Speculating on the events in Afghanistan, where a limited contingent of Soviet troops is temporarily stationed at the Afghan Government's request, it has frozen the SALT II treaty, is deliberately distorting the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and, under this "smokescreen," is seeking to destroy the established equilibrium of military forces in Europe and to create a decisive superiority in nuclear weapons over the Warsaw Pact. The Carter administration's decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics, which has aroused the indignation of all who champion the consolidation of friendship and cooperation among peoples, is unprecedented.

The Chinese leadership, obsessed by great-power chauvinist, hegemonist aspirations, acts as imperialism's direct accomplice.

Taking real account of all this, the Warsaw Pact states have been obliged to take the necessary steps to enhance their defense capability. The mechanism of military cooperation, which covers virtually all aspects of the allied armies' life and activity, is being improved. The Defense Ministers' Committee of Warsaw Pact states, the Joint Command, the Joint Armed Forces Military Council and other organs have been created to elaborate coordinated proposals and recommendations and further consolidate the allied countries' defense and are functioning actively.

The Joint Armed Forces vigilantly stand guard over socialism and peace. In 25 years they have traveled a long way in their development. Thanks to the ministrations of the allied countries' communist and workers parties and governments, the formations and units earmarked for the Joint Armed Forces are advanced in their organization and possess modern weapons and combat equipment. They very basis of their combat strength consists of military cadres devoted to the ideals of communism and to socialist combat alliance.

Our armies' servicemen are educated in a spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology and proletarian internationalism, in the heroic traditions of the communist and workers parties and their peoples' revolutionary and combat glory.

They work persistently to master the military arts, perfect their combat skill, reinforce their military discipline and strengthen their fraternity in arms. The communists, Komsomol members and members of the communist and socialist youth organizations are the cementing force of the military collectives. The armed forces personnel are distinguished by that profound ideological conviction.

A harmonious system of ties between the allies in all spheres has formed in the Warsaw Pact countries. These ties have become an inalienably component of our peoples and armies' international solidarity and a graphic manifestation of their common understanding of their national and international tasks.

The coordination of armed forces building plans is regularly carried out, and joint combat and operational training measures are constantly undertaken. The exchange of experience in personnel training and education is practiced extensively.

It may be said without exaggeration that in terms of their personnel's moral-political and combat qualities, their organizational structure, technical equipment and material provision, the professional training of their officer corps and the field, air and naval training of the formations, units and ships, the Warsaw Pact countries' armies fully meet all basic present-day requirements and can guarantee the peaceful creative labor of the builders of socialism and communism.

In the face of the imperialists' military threat, the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties consider it essential to strengthen their unity and cohesion by every means. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said most clearly: "...As long as the NATO bloc persists, as long as militarist circles pursue the arms race, our country, together with the other Warsaw Pact members, will strengthen this military-political alliance."

The fraternal socialist countries' Marxist-Leninist parties are also fully determined to do everything possible to safeguard peace and international security. This was graphically demonstrated again this April at the Paris forum of European communists, which was an important stage in activating further struggle for the peoples' peaceful future, for the development of all-round cooperation among them, and against the intrigues of the enemies of peace and detente.

The ideological-political unity and combined military-economic strength of the Warsaw Pact states is a reliable shield protecting the fraternal peoples against imperialist aggressors.

ZORIONOV VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF WARSAW CONFERENCE INITIATIVE

LD221523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 4

[Political observer Vitaliy Zorionov article: "Program for Preserving Detente"]

[Text] The new initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have impressed the world. These initiatives affect questions of concern to mankind. The main one is how to preserve and strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world. The documents adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states have attracted such interested attention from the peoples because they formulate a precise, clear reply to this question.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are demonstrating with new force the consistent peace-loving nature of their foreign policy. If the peoples of Europe have been enjoying the blessings of a peaceful life for 35 years now, this is explained to a tremendous degree by the fact that socialism and its allies have achieved a fundamental change in the world correlation of forces, the strengthening of their positions and the intensification of their international influence. It is precisely with the assertion of socialism and the development of the Warsaw Pact Organization that the creation of real opportunities for strengthening peace in Europe is linked.

"Our alliance," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the Warsaw reception, "has always been alien to aggressive aspirations. It has never been aimed against the interests of any country or group of countries. It was created for the defense of the peaceful labor of our peoples engaged in building a new life. It was created for our joint struggle for the cause of lasting peace, for the respect of states' sovereign rights and the peoples' freedom. And it has always fulfilled and continues to fulfill its historic mission well."

Peaceful coexistence among states, diverse mutually advantageous cooperation and noninterference in internal affairs are the unvarying principles of socialist foreign policy. The documents unanimously adopted by the participants in the Warsaw conference attest again to the fact that the fraternal states are unswerving in their determination to march along the path of building a world without wars.

Those taking part in the Warsaw meeting confirmed that the community countries have never strived for and will not strive for military superiority. They invariably advocate that military equilibrium should be ensured at increasingly low levels and seek to ease and eliminate armed confrontation in Europe. They have not had and do not have anything but a defensive strategic doctrine. By virtue of the very nature of their social system the socialist countries cannot and will not seek to create "spheres of influence" or to establish military or political control over any regions or international transport communications.

The socialist countries are urging all peace-loving states and peoples to focus their efforts purposefully on the central problem of our time--the problem of military detente and disarmament in Europe. This approach is dictated by life itself.

It would be dangerous to fail to see that the international situation has been considerably complicated recently. The threat to the cause of peace has increased considerably. This situation is the direct result of the efforts of the NATO ringleaders to halt the detente process. The more the opportunities of the aggressive imperialist clan of states for dominating other countries and peoples shrink, the more fiercely the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism react to this and the more impudent their attempts to use Europe's resources and territory for implementing their adventurist designs become.

By the early eighties, the press reports, of the 70 NATO divisions up to 40 were concentrated on West European soil. There are over 9,000 tanks and about 2,400 combat aircraft here. In the past decade the number of nuclear warheads deployed in Europe and delivery vehicles for them has almost doubled. But the militarists' appetites continue to grow. The latest confirmation of this lies in the leading NATO organs' decisions adopted at the recent meetings in Brussels. The gravest threat to European peace is created by Washington's unceasing efforts aimed come what may at deploying new medium-range U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the soil of several West European countries. Any negotiations on this issue are thus blocked.

The "madmen" across the Atlantic are raging. Just a few days ago one of them, P. Nitze, demanded on behalf of the notorious "Committee on the Present Danger" that U.S. military appropriations be increased to $266 billion in fiscal 1980. At the same time this committee called for an increase of over 300,000 in the U.S. Armed Forces' numerical strength over the same period. This "hawkish" committee is seeking a sharp increase in U.S. military expenditure by 1985.

International security cannot be built on the arms race. It can be achieved only by reducing the arms race and by disarmament. Only then will favorable opportunities open up for peaceful cooperation both in Europe and on an international scale.

The fact of the aggravation of the international situation is recognized by many politicians even in the nonsocialist part of the world. But recognition alone is not enough. It is necessary to have a clear-cut idea of how to fight the threat of war. The permanent significance of the documents adopted at the conference in Warsaw consists in the fact that they answer this question.

The conference declaration advanced a detailed program of actions whose implementation is bound to lead to the halting of the slide of Europe, and with the entire world, toward the danger line. In contrast to the adventurist actions of the NATO country leaders, the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states again displayed calm and far-sightedness. The Warsaw conference advanced important new peace initiatives distinguished by realism and constructiveness.

And this is noted even by foreign press organs with no special sympathies for socialism. "In Warsaw," the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote, for instance, "a universal desire prevailed to preserve Europe as a unique oasis of detente." TOKYO SHIMBUN draws attention to the fact that the Warsaw declaration "differs favorably in its peace-loving orientation from the communique adopted at the NATO Military Planning Committee session." As the West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG put it, the Warsaw meeting concentrated on elaborating a "package of peace initiatives."

The proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states go far beyond the framework of the socialist community countries in terms of their significance. There are no problems, global or regional, the conference participants said, which they would not consider soluble by political means. One thing prevents this--the course of the NATO "strategists" who rely on diktat and violence as the main means of resolving international questions.

It is precisely outside interference aimed against the government and people of Afghanistan which has created a tense situation in this region and which serves as an obstacle to a political settlement of the situation which has taken shape here. It is precisely outside attempts, including attempts by military means, to prevent the Iranian people from resolving their destiny for themselves which have turned the Middle East region into a very dangerous center of international tension. It is precisely the large-scale buildup of the presence and activity of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean which is creating the main obstacle on the path of implementing the desires of the peoples of this region to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Putting an end to such actions means strengthening the cause of detente everywhere, which accords with the interests of all peoples of the world. That is precisely what the Warsaw Pact countries are urging.

The fraternal socialist countries' major new initiative--to hold a meeting of leaders of states of all parts of the world at the highest level in the very near future--has been welcomed with lively interest. "This idea of the fraternal countries," Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, "provides graphic new evidence of their sincere and profound concern for the destiny of mankind and one more proof of the political boldness of the communist and workers parties and statesmen of the socialist community countries and their complete readiness to find a solution to the main problems of the present day by means of direct businesslike contacts at summit level, to eliminate the looming danger of the outbreak of war and to eliminate hotbeds of tension."

Certain circles in the West are already trying to seek "arguments" against this proposal. But these are attempts with unsuitable means. The socialist countries' initiative is based on historical experience. We remember the fatal consequences for the peoples resulting from the Western powers' policy on the eve of World War II. They obstinately rejected the USSR's proposals for joint actions in defense of peace. The practice of the anti-Hitler coalition produced the utterly opposite result--the defeat of fascism. Even then summit meetings brought the solution of the most complex issues. Everyone can also remember the outstanding success which marked the meeting in Helsinki of the heads of state and government of 35 countries. Only those who hate peaceful international cooperation can invent far-fetched pretexts to reject the Warsaw Pact states' important new proposal.

"The seventies were a time of the consolidation of cooperation and good neighborliness among states with different social systems. In the eighties it is essential not only to safeguard everything positive accumulated in the past decade but also to augment the fruit of detente, to launch still more widely the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress. This will accord with the aspirations of all mankind," the participants in the Warsaw conference stated. There is no doubt that this appeal will meet with understanding and support among all those who are seeking not verbally but in deeds to ensure lasting peace and the peoples' reliable security.

The tireless activity in favor of peace undertaken by the CPSU, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally engenders deep gratitude in all people of good will. The world public assesses as an international event of paramount significance the meeting which has just taken place between L.I. Brezhnev and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. The peoples received one further convincing confirmation of the purposefulness and consistency with which our country is struggling for the assertion of a climate of trust, mutual understanding and cooperation in Europe. The socialist community countries and the communist and workers parties are confidently paving the way for the peoples to lasting peace, for they have a weapon of invincible strength. This weapon is profound adherence to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. This position ensures the socialist countries broad support from the world communist and national liberation movements.

The unity of the fraternal states serves well the national interests of each socialist country and promotes to a decisive degree the consolidation of socialism's international positions. To march together, to strengthen collaboration with each other and with all those who uphold the cause of peace, freedom and the peoples' progress--that is the conclusion which the communists and peoples of the socialist community countries draw from the course of events at the present highly crucial stage of world development.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS BOOK ON PACT EDITED BY MSU KULIKOV

LD220957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed review under the rubric "New Books": "Reliable Shield"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry Military Publishing House has published a book entitled "The Warsaw Pact--an Alliance for Peace and Socialism" (Footnote), (Varshavskiy Dogovor--Soyuz vo Imya Mira i Sotsializma, Military Literature Publishing House, 1980, 296 pages) timing its publication for the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (the Warsaw Pact) by a number of European socialist states.

The book, published under the general editorship of Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, examines the goals and nature of the Warsaw Pact and the history of the creation and development of this defensive alliance and describes its activity.

Born in the struggle against the forces of reaction and war, the book says, the Warsaw Pact Organization has, during its existence, made an enormous, truly inestimable contribution to the cause of the relaxation of international tension and the conservation and strengthening of peace. The entire history of its many years' activity is the history of an active struggle for world peace, for good-neighborly relations between the peoples, and for a progressive future for mankind. Thanks to the strenuous, titanic activity of the Warsaw Pact states, not only has the threat of a new world war been successfully made to recede but many acute international problems have been resolved. This is described in detail in the book and a chronicle is given of the most important events in the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The work "The Warsaw Pact--An Alliance for Peace and Socialism" was prepared by an authors' collective of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces staff and the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History. The book is aimed at a wide readership. It is well illustrated.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION IN IRAN SITUATION

LD181428 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Madrid, May 18, TASS--Referring to sources in the Spanish Socialist Workers's Party and the Italian Socialist Party, the news agency EFE reported that a meeting of representatives of parties belonging to the Socialist International will be held in Oslo in the first half of June to discuss questions relating to the fate of the American diplomats held as hostages in Iran.

The news agency asserts that Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, said in a telephone conversation with Bettino Craxi, political secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, that Iran agrees to have the Socialist International act as mediator in the settlement of the problem of the American hostages. In the same conversation F. Gonzalez allegedly informed his colleague about contacts he had with French and Argentine lawyers representing respectively the interests of Khomeyni and the American administration.

The same news agency circulated several days ago a report which asserted that these lawyers met in Madrid on May 13 with Adolfo Suarez, head of the Spanish Government, and Felipe Gonzalez. The agency says they discussed the possibility of holding in Madrid talks of representatives of the United States and Iran in order to begin discussion of the problem of the American hostages. The Foreign Ministery of Spain has officially denied the EFE report and said that representatives of the Spanish Government do not participate in any talks on the question of the hostages and have no intention of acting as mediators. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party has issued no denial. Furthermore, the press reported that Felipe Gonzalez is flying to Iran in a few days' time at the invitation of the government.

It is assumed that during his stay in Iran he will resume the talks started in Madrid.

VOLSKIY SCORES 'WOOING' OF ISLAM, NOTES FUNDAMENTAL DISCORD

LD230847 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 16 May 80 pp 18-20

[D. Volskiy article: "Turban or Helmet?"]

[Text] How long did the American leaders swear that they respected "Islam's values and traditions" and assure Muslim peoples of their friendship? As recently as the beginning of this year cartoonists were portraying Z. Brzezinski in robe and turban, praising a significant drawing from a West German newspaper: the NATO emblem coupled with the Muslim crescent moon. This was an extremely accurate reflection of the Atlantic strategists's desire to subordinate the Islamic movement to their own purposes and direct it against the Soviet Union and leftwing forces in the Near and Middle East.

However, before even 4 months had passed, Washington figures exchanged their Muslim turban for a colonial topee and a military helmet. The ill-fated expedition to "free the American hostages" showed graphically the disdain with which imperialist politicians view Muslim countries' sovereignty. The majority of these countries, including even the conservative monarchies, supported Iran. A wave of anti-American demonstrations again swept through the Near and Middle East. The members of the Atlantic alliance who to some extent approved the senior partner's course also came under fire.

What kind of "alliance between NATO and Islam" is that? But is there any need to say just how alluring these plans seemed in imperialism's eyes? Only extremely weighty factors could have undermined the foundation of the political edifice that they were about to try to start building with such zeal.

Global Threatening Gesture

They were not building it from scratch. The British colonialists used to base their policy on an alliance with Muslim rulers interested in external patronage. The British adviser in the court of the sultan or emir was a common figure some 15-20 years ago. The present intention was to create a broader social base for such an alliance by taking advantage of the contradictory nature of the sprouting Muslim movement and the diversity of its members' makeup. Is it not indeed tempting to intimidate a village mullah with "Godless communism" or a bazaar trader with "indiscriminate nationalization"? It is clear, the suggestion ran, just where lies the source of these dangers, protection from which--this is simply the next logical conclusion--can be provided only by the West and above all the United States, with its financial and military potential and, on the other hand, its commitment to a religious world outlook and to the principles of free enterprise.

It was precisely in accordance with this logic that imperialist politicians seized on events in Afghanistan. Under the green banner of Islam they tried to knock together a bloc of states and political forces to support Afghan counterrevolution. It was a pretext; they were making a threatening gesture not against Afghanistan alone, but also much further afield. They planned to turn Afghanistan's neighbor, Pakistan, into a reliable long-term bridgehead by using which it would be possible to keep both the Middle East and South Asia in their sights. They also hoped to reverse the course of the Iranian revolution by "switching" it from an anti-imperialist direction to an anti-Soviet direction. Finally, by inflaming hysteria over Afghanistan they hoped to divert the Arab peoples' attention from opposition to Israeli expansion and Cairo's capitulationist policy. In short, the scheme looked large-scale, almost global. [paragraph continues]

What about the following fact for instance. The Western press did not scruple to quote the blather of a ringleader of one of the basmach formations sent into Afghanistan: "We will take Samarkand, Bukhara, then Moscow as well."

That is a curiosity, of course. The only thing is that the imperialist strategists tried in real earnest to link the NATO plans directed against the USSR and socialist community with the creation of an anti-Soviet alliance in the Middle East.

In the Brussels Headquarters

"A whole series of conclusions are now starting to emerge for the strategists at NATO headquarters outside Brussels," London's FINANCIAL TIMES wrote 19 April. "Some of them are final, and some are preliminary as yet.... The main conclusion is that efforts must be made both to strengthen South Asian countries (what is meant is clearly pro-Western conservative states--Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, for instance--D.V.) and to strengthen West Europe. The NATO alliance as such may find itself unable to act outside its own area, but the troops of individual countries in the alliance can do so, and the navies of the United States, Britain and France would show the flag in the Indian Ocean--if they are not already doing so. The NATO countries can give economic and military aid to the Persian Gulf without attaching the NATO label to it."

Citing the same NATO strategists, the London paper openly threatened an "escalation of hostilities that it would be impossible to confine to the Persian Gulf, where the West has no chance of winning," and stressed: "So NATO's powerful armed forces in Europe seem not only directly relevant to all this, but also more necessary than ever."

There we are: A Middle Eastern branch of the Atlantic bloc, but "without the NATO label." This is very reminiscent of the actions of Dulles, who in the mid-fifties created "subsidiaries" of the Atlantic bloc such as CENTO in the Middle East and SEATO in Southeast Asia. As is well known, both these blocs disintegrated, being unable to endure the relaxation of international tension. But attempts are now being made to revive them: the Manila treaty, which was the legal basis of SEATO, has again been recalled and trial balloons for projects for the "joint defense" of the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and even the "holy places of Mecca" are constantly launched in the Middle East.

Let us speak plainly: The present schemes are more dangerous than were Dulles'. More dangerous because imperialist circles are seeking to turn the Middle East crisis into the detonator for tension and the threat of war [voyennaya ugroza] on a global scale and into the pretext for stepping up militarist preparations, particularly in West Europe, as can clearly be seen from the arguments of strategists in NATO's Brussels headquarters cited by THE FINANCIAL TIMES. The Beijing leaders play a provocative role in this respect: They are particularly persistent in calling for the Middle East situation to be used to create an anti-Soviet "broad international front." It was in precisely this vein that President Zia-ul Haq of Pakistan was manipulated in Beijing when he visited there at the beginning of May.

In this situation just who can believe that Afghan affairs or the problem of the American hostages were the prime cause of the emergence of an explosive situation in the Middle East region? And the references to the West's oil interests are merely propaganda camouflage. After all, it is obvious that only the peaceful development of Persian Gulf countries can ensure uninterrupted oil supplies from there. No, the real reasons are quite different. The crux of the matter lies in imperialism's hopes that it would be able to disrupt the world equilibrium of forces by exploiting the Middle East situation in particular to this end.

However, as things turned out, it was in the Middle East that the baselessness of these hopes became evident particularly rapidly.

Failed Masquerade

It is common knowledge that the contradictions between Washington and its allies have been exposed more than ever as a result of recent events in the region. The reasons why the West European countries and Japan are supporting Washington's adventurist actions only with such reluctance are also clear. Sixteen, 67 and 70 percent--the percentages of U.S., EEC and Japanese consumption, respectively, accounted for by Persian Gulf oil are all too different. Another still more important circumstance hampering the practical inclusion of the Middle East in imperialism's global strategic plans has now also emerged. I refer to the Muslim countries' response to imperialism's overtures.

Let us immediately make the reservation that these countries' postures can in no way be reduced to a common denominator. Moreover, the policy of a number of Islamic states has still by no means become settled yet; it is in the making. Propaganda speculations and political and economic pressures are making their mark. Thus Afghanistan's membership of the Islamic Conference Organization was unlawfully suspended. Counterrevolutionary gangs continue to be sent onto Afghan territory from Pakistan. Certain chronic conflicts--that between Iran and Iraq, for instance--are being fueled, not without success. Things have almost reached the point of a direct military clash, by which the imperialists, of course, would be the only ones to gain. The imperialists are clearly also benefited by the campaigns against leftwing forces--campaigns that are far from bloodless--that occasionally flare up in one Middle Eastern country or another, including countries in conflict with one another. And what about arguments by some figures and newspapers in the spirit of the notorious concept of the "two superpowers," which it is claimed pursue an identical policy in the Middle East? Surely that kind of talk gladdens the neocolonialists?

That is all so. Nevertheless, AP had every reason to reach the following conclusion at the beginning of May: "The United States has not been successful in this area." Indeed, it can now be stated that the Muslim world as a whole is refusing to join in Washington's anti-Soviet strategy and does not want to become NATO's junior partner. As for the progressive states, in the present complex situation they have shown firmness and realism, and a loyalty to the principles of the anti-imperialist struggle that was vividly expressed, for instance, at April's meeting of members of the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. The meeting's decisions to step up the struggle against Cairo's policy, to create joint political and military organs, to recognize the right of Afghanistan's people to self-defense, and, finally, to strengthen cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community states are an unambiguous answer to the American attempts to drag the Muslim world into a political campaign against socialism.

Of course, an equally clear answer could not be expected from states with conservative regimes. But none of their leaders, either, dared publicly accept the American invitation to a political wedding. None, except, again, A. as-Sadat, whose panegyrics of American policy seem to be the exception that proves the rule. Even the Egyptian president's only Arab ally--Sultan Qabus of Oman, who, the press reports, has concluded an agreement with the United States granting the latter "access to military bases"--is afraid to make the agreement public. [paragraph continues]

The New York TIMES reported: "Oman warned the United States it would deny the existence of any agreement." It is clear that these documents are too hot to handle! And it is not for nothing that, according to the same paper, the Somali leaders asked the Americans for at least $2 billion--almost 20 times as much as Washington had agreed to pay--in exchange for the right to use military facilities. President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan called the $400 million of American aid offered his country "a drop in the ocean."

It must be supposed that more than merely mercantile considerations lie behind this desire on the part of some rulers to extract as much as possible from Washington. Fears that subservience to imperialism will cause an explosion of political discontent are clearly making themselves felt here. The fears are justified. You only have to recall the massive demonstrations that took place in Bahrain in May against the use of Bahrain's territory by American troops.

And in Pakistan retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, a prominent opposition figure, stated openly a few days ago that it was "stupid" to turn the country into a "base for operations against Afghanistan," while the leaders of the influential Pakistani People's Party have demanded that the "Afghan rebel organizations" operating there be banned and that talks with Babrak Karmal's government be started immediately. As London's THE GUARDIAN noted, "the instability of the domestic political situation in Pakistan is confirmed by the recent attempted military coup. Junior officers want the army to abandon political activity." Nor is social tension abating in Saudi Arabia. Under these conditions the rulers of conservative Muslim countries are faced with a difficult dilemma: They want Washington to guarantee their portfolios and thrones, but are doing everything possible to avoid direct commitments to it. Or else they try to play their cards blind, like the cunning Sultan Qabus. And even old friends of the West--its traditional "clients"--cannot help wondering where they are being taken. Toward involvement in disastrous international conflicts? Toward civil wars against their own peoples?

So far as the national bourgeoisie is concerned, for all its characteristic contradictions and hesitations, it knows well enough the vise-like grip of the transnational corporations, which are ruthless toward their weaker competitors. Their interests are hard to reconcile, just as the Muslim clergy's world outlook is incompatible with many aspects of the "western way of life." Nevertheless, that is not the main point. The main point is that the activeness of the people's masses is growing in the present storms; they are gaining political experience, and learning to better tell who are their friends and who their enemies.

An important role in this respect is certainly played by Washington's inability to resolve the Palestinian problem, which is very keenly felt throughout the Islamic world. But is this an isolated problem? Is not the reason that the United States is refusing to help satisfy the Palestinians' legitimate rights the fact that it needs Israeli expansionism as an ally in the struggle against the liberation movement in the Near and Middle East? All Washington's practical actions show it is hostile to that multifaceted, broad movement, including those sections of it that operate under the flag of Islam. With alarm, Western newspapers are now writing no longer of a "NATO-Islam" alliance, but of the likelihood of the "holy minivar against the Muslim world" toward which the Carter administration is working. And the reassuring prefix "mini" will hardly lessen the alarm.

One way or another, one thing is certain: The masquerade of the turban has not succeeded. It could not succeed, for imperialism's aspirations run fundamentally counter to the interests of the peoples of the East.

CONSENT CONTINUES ON ISLAM CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION MEETING

'Extreme Hostility' in Afghan Resolution

LD221259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Islamabad--The routine session of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) ended its work here today with the adoption of a resolution on the questions discussed. The foreign ministers of 39 Muslim countries of Asia and Africa and representatives of the PLO discussed a number of important international problems, including the situation in the Near and Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area, U.S. aggression against Iran, the presence of American military bases and troops on the territory of certain Muslim countries, the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the occupation by Israel of Arab lands and the City of Jerusalem.

Taking advantage of the fact that the Pakistan representative was presiding at the ICO session, the more reactionary Muslim circles, in spite of the objections of a number of delegates, pushed through a resolution on the so-called "Afghan question." This resolution was expressed in a tone of extreme hostility toward the government and people of Afghanistan. Having refused, on a cooked-up pretext, to admit the Afghanistan delegation to the session's work, the enemies of the Afghan revolution thus made another attempt to deal with questions concerning Afghanistan's vital interests without that country's participation.

Results 'Beyond Expectation'

LD221733 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic states has ended in Islamabad. It should be pointed out right away that the results of the conference went beyond what U.S. imperialist circles and the Western states which are in collusion with the United States had expected.

The prominent place in the debate was occupied by those issues for which the Islamic Conference Organization was established to solve, and not those which the imperialists tried to impose on it. The participants strongly denounced Israel's actions in the occupied Palestinian territories, and its recent decision to declare Jerusalem, including the Arab part, the unified and indivisible capital of the Zionist state.

The participants also strongly denounced the preparation of the new U.S. act of aggression against Iran and the consolidation of the U.S. military force in the gulf, an artillery shell away from the shores of the Arab oil-producing states. Egypt got what it deserved after having become a support for the imperialists and Zionists on the issue of imposing Zionist enslavement on the Palestinian people under the guise of self-rule. What is significant here is the reaction of the U.S. press, which was compelled to admit in a frivolous and bigoted manner that the conference did not lead to the expected result.

Despite the resolution which was adopted under the pressure of some reactionary regimes and U.S. diplomacy with regard to the so-called Afghan issue, voices were raised in Islamabad calling for cancellation of the resolution on the suspension of Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic Conference Organization. Several countries called for inviting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to participate in the conference and reserved their views on the aforesaid resolution. The attempts by the imperialists to impose isolation on Afghanistan failed.

USSR NOTE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON KAMPUCHEA

LD220910 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] New York, May 22, TASS--"The Soviet Union backs the efforts to provide humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people. Alongside other socialist countries it has rendered and is rendering on a bilateral basis great assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the earliest rehabilitation of the economy and normalization of the life of the population." This is said in a verbal note by the Soviet permanent representative at the United Nations to the U.N. secretary general, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly. "Relief under various international programs is also of considerable importance for the Kampuchean people. The government and the local authorities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are successfully cooperating with international organizations in providing the population with foodstuffs and medicines."

The document stresses that the holding of a conference in Geneva on May 26-27 this year is obviously prompted by political, not humanitarian considerations. The conference is to discuss "questions which are exclusively within the competence of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and without participation of representatives of that country. Such approach cannot be assessed otherwise but as an attempt to carry out open interference in the domestic affairs of the sovereign Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea." Taking this into account, the Soviet Union cannot take part in the conference.

SOVIET DELEGATE COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

LD160212 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] New York, May 15, TASS--The realistic programme of measures which was put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and which covers practically all aspects of the problem of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, determines the main directions of activity by the international community during the second disarmament decade. This is the key note of all speeches made in the current debates in the U.N. disarmament commission, now meeting at the U.N. headquarters.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union it is very important in the present complicated international situation for all peace-loving states not to relax but step up their efforts to strengthen peace, remove the danger of war, and take concrete measures to curb the arms race and to achieve disarmament, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet permanent representative to the UNO.

The Soviet representative sharply criticised the policy of the United States and its NATO allies who have not abandoned their course towards arms build-up and who place reliance on a lasting and ever more intensive arms race and on blocking disarmament talks and upsetting the military balance that has been established in the world.

The Soviet Union's principled stand remains unchanged, he said. The Soviet Union is ready to limit and ban any type of arms on a reciprocal basis by agreement with other states, without diminishing, of course, any-one's security, on terms of complete reciprocity of states possessing such arms.

In this businesslike and constructive discussion, a discordant note was struck by the Chinese delegate who, speaking in unison with the NATO militarists, actually advocated the continuation of the arms race.

HOLDING CARTER MAKES 'PROVOCATIVE' ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DPRK

ID230857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Situation in South Korea"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 20 May--The White House is not concealing its extreme concern for the fate of its puppet--the Seoul regime--which is cracking at the seams under the blows of the people's anger. However, official Washington is trying to put the blame on an innocent party: It is making provocative statements against the DPRK. At a press conference yesterday administration spokesman H. Carter made insinuations against the DPRK which, he alleged, may try to "exploit" the present situation in South Korea.

COMMENTATOR BOLSHAKOV VIEWS MIAMI RACIAL DISTURBANCES

ID222007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 22 May 80

[PRAVDA observer Vasiliy Bolshakov commentary: "Lynch Law in Miami"]

[Excerpt] The term "hot summer," which first appeared in the sixties when [word indistinct] Negro ghettoes throughout the United States blazed, has re-entered the country's political vocabulary. The hot summer has begun this time in Miami, Florida. Police detachments with armored personnel carriers and Alsatian dogs specially trained for reprisals against demonstrators have been hurled against the insurgent inhabitants of the Negro ghetto in this city, which is laughingly called the "city of freedom". More than 20 people have been killed already. Hundreds of Negroes have been injured and thousands arrested. Fires are blazing in Miami, and U.S. racism in all its revolting nakedness, the primary reason for all the stormy demonstrations by poor Negroes in both the sixties and seventies, stands out again in the reflection of these fires.

The uprising in Miami was caused by very specific reasons. In December last year policemen from Miami killed the Negro Arthur McDuffie. While driving through the city he was stopped on a trumped-up charge of exceeding the speed limit. And then, according to eyewitnesses of this crime, he was brutally beaten up. A report was subsequently drawn up in which the authors alleged that McDuffie died in a car accident. But everyone knew that he had been killed.

Why was McDuffie killed? Above all, of course, because he was active in a Negro organization helping blacks in the local ghetto. His speeches in defense of Negro civil rights were the basis for the death sentence imposed and executed by the local [word indistinct] in full accordance with the traditions of the racist lynch law.

The official panel of jurors acquitted the murderers, as might have been expected. This exhausted the patience of the Negroes in the "city of freedom." An uprising flared up. However, the rebellion in Miami cannot be explained by local circumstances alone, as Prof (Marvin Dunn) of the international university of Florida rightly noted the other day. They should be sought in the general national problem of civil rights in the United States, rights which racist America has constantly and persistently refused to grant to national minorities. Andrew Young, the former U.S. representative at the United Nations, who was removed from this high post for his criticism of the present administration, says that not only the killers of McDuffie should be tried.

The entire system existing in the United States should be tried. Young, who personally experienced the nature of racism in the United States, has every reason to make such a statement. As the Los Angeles TIMES wrote the other day, the life of blacks in the United States began as a tragedy and continues to be a tragedy.

Let us look at the facts: One of the biggest Negro organizations in the United States, the National Urban League, noted in its recent annual report on the position of blacks in the United States that the majority of black Americans are still compelled to drag out a difficult life. In many cases people think only of basic survival. Too many Negroes are unemployed or poor, the authors of the report conclude. Whereas the number of white families officially listed as poor fell by 20,000 during 1976-77, the number of poor Negro families rose by 20,000 during the same period. The total number of poor Negro families has increased by 124,000 since the 1975 economic recession. It has now reached more than 1.5 million families. By 1979, the International Year of the Child, the number of Negro children living in poverty also increased and reached almost 2 million. In 1978, when the number of unemployed whites fell from 5.5 million to 4.7 million, the number of unemployed Negroes remained the same and amounted to 1.5 million. In other words, it remained at the level of the 1975 year of crisis. Official statistics now say that the level of unemployment among black males is 3 and 1/2 times higher than among whites, and 10 times higher among young blacks. According to the National Urban League the actual number of unemployed Negroes in 1977 and 1978 remained at a level in excess of 3 million and it is now approaching the 4 million mark. Almost one Negro in four in the United States is without a job. In 1978 Negro unemployment exceeded the level in the 1975 year of crisis. As a result the income of black families fell in comparison with that of white families in both absolute and relative terms.

So, the economic facts of racial discrimination are as plain as daylight. Negroes often receive two or three times less for doing the same work as whites. And in conditions of rising unemployment, especially among young negroes--it reached the record level of 35-40 percent last year, for example--living standards among Negroes in the United States are falling all the time. Of course, this is not because Negroes do not want to work or because they are lazy, as racist propaganda alleges. Recall the summer of 1978 when thousands of young Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans filled the square in front of New York City Hall from early morning. The city authorities had announced that they would be giving summer jobs to 55,000 young men and women on that day. Double that number turned up. What, in fact, was awaiting those on whom a transient happiness had smiled on that summer morning? Life in the ghettos, America's rat-infested slums which are unfit for human habitation, the home of its 25 million black citizens. Or the lot of a seasonal laborer on the plantations in the southern states or the pitiful plight of the small-time thief who commits crimes simply because it is his sole means of survival.

The much advertised assistance from the government's social program does not help Negroes escape the circle of desperation and poverty. Spending on these programs is being cut anyway because of the unceasing arms race. U.S. economists estimate that in 1966 there were 6 million people in the United States living on benefits. This figure has now more than doubled. Those who have no opportunity to receive benefits because of the complicated claims procedure are in a very difficult situation, and they have to struggle unaided against poverty. TIME magazine once wrote: Though it may appear paradoxical, the state of general prosperity gives least help to those who need it most.

The overwhelming majority of poor people do not enjoy social security benefits, unemployment payments or the right to join a labor union. The smart operators even manage to make themselves rich off help intended for the poor. As a result of the fact that the state helps the rich to become richer and the poor poorer, the number of poor families in the United States is increasing all the time. Almost 14 million children up to 15 years old live in needy families. Every year 1,500 people die of undernourishment in the richest country on earth, the United States. This is only the official estimate. It is natural that the presence of so many people in the breeding grounds of poverty, which has disfigured like smallpox the much-publicized features of the society of general prosperity, leads inevitably to social explosions, like the present one in Miami.

SENATOR MCGOVERN CITED ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

ID221908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] New York, 22 May, TASS--The adventurist foreign policy of the present U.S. administration, with its unconcealed calculation to alter the balance of power to its advantage and create military superiority, is generating serious concern among sober-minded Americans. More and more people, including eminent political and public figures and leading press bodies, are raising their voices to call on the government to abandon adventurism and revive the political dialogue with the Soviet Union in the interests of strengthening international peace and security.

Of these statements an article by a well known senator, who at one time was the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, G. McGovern, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was published in the journal ATLANTIC under the title "How To Avoid the Cold War," deserves particular attention. The author subjects the administration and the U.S. President personally to forceful criticism for, having proclaimed his doctrine, adopting a position of "distrust and militancy" instead of strengthening the "fragile structure of detente."

The "Carter doctrine," the article says, succeeds the similar "doctrines" of Truman, Eisenhower and Nixon, based on the concept of combating communism. It is based on ideological dogmas, and not on verifiable facts, and must inevitably lead to the creation of a "war atmosphere" in the country. At the same time, the key question is how to "make the most effective use of our policies and diplomacy, without resorting to war. The prevention of nuclear war has become our greatest national priority, which we share with the Soviet Union and other countries." The whole point of detente is to avoid a catastrophe. The only alternative to detente is "incessant cold war," repeated crises, an ever-growing arms race and the risk, in the final reckoning, of universal annihilation.

Without any warning or explanation, the senator continues, President Carter unexpectedly renounced the Vladivostok accords. For 3 years his administration has been speaking to the USSR in two voices: The placatory tones of C. Vance, the secretary of state, and the provocative tones of Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security advisor, who has "devoted considerable efforts to creating an American-Chinese anti-Soviet alliance." The Russians are also alarmed by the administration's plans to begin production of a new generation of strategic armaments, including the MX missile, and to strengthen NATO's nuclear forces by basing Pershing 4 and cruise missiles in West Europe.

President Carter, with the aid of his doctrine, has tried to show that he is as distrustful of the Soviet Union as the Republicans are, and has announced increased military expenditure of at least 5 percent, in accordance with the demands of the opponents of the SALT treaty.

But we know from experience, G. McGovern stresses, that the Soviet Union "has compelling reasons to aim for cooperation with the United States in arms control, trade and other fields."

"Obviously, the time has come to stop this wicked nonsense [dyavolshchina] which distorts our conceptions of the Soviet Union and leads to crazy turns in our policy," the author stresses.

The article severly criticizes the fuss made by the United States about the Afghan events and the policy of "punishing" the Soviet Union proclaimed by the administration in this connection. Pointing out that the Amin regime was "as cruel as it was incompetent," G. McGovern writes: "The administration has not thought fit to listen to the credible explanations of the Soviet Union." Instead, it has proclaimed that there is some "Soviet plan to seize the Persian Gulf area." As for the "sanctions," they are quite absurd. The so-called "embargo" on grain deliveries to the USSR involves the risk of losing a profitable market and is costing the American taxpayer $2.25 billion; the cancellation of the exhibition of pictures from the Leningrad Hermitage in the United States hurts only the Americans; the delay in opening the U.S. consulate in Kiev will lead to inconvenience for a large number of American tourists. Along with these measures, the Olympic boycott "will do nothing but further harm our relations with the other great power, and will sow in the minds of our friends, as well as our enemies, doubts about the reliability and wisdom of the American leadership."

The most dangerous of these "sanctions" are the suspension of the ratification of the SALT II treaty and also the playing of the "China card." Without SALT II we face "a long period of inflated budgets, leading to inflation, and an arms race in which acute danger is inherent." "For the sake of the policy of detente, of which SALT is the key symbol," the author stresses, "we are obliged to put this treaty at the center of national political debates."

The steps taken hitherto as regards China, including the proclamation of U.S. willingness to sell it military equipment and hints of Chinese-American cooperation in supporting rebel forces in Afghanistan, the author goes on, point to the knocking together of an anti-Soviet alliance. American military cooperation with China "convinces the Soviet leaders that the United States is no longer interested in detente."

However, in playing the "China card" against the Soviet Union, we should do well to remember that the Chinese leaders in turn are playing the "American card" to achieve their ends. The Chinese, who have already used armed force to "teach Vietnam a lesson," could one day "see benefit in using American weapons for pressure on India, Thailand, South Korea and even Japan." In conclusion, G. McGovern stresses that both great powers bear "a mutual responsibility and have a common interest in preventing nuclear war." Any alternative to this approach would mean for the United States "an intensification of the 'cold war' with all its attributes in the form of a rise in military expenditure, galloping inflation and other consequences."

BOOK CRITICIZING U.S. MILITARY POLICY REVIEWED

LD221019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 3

[TASS correspondent Yu. Romantsov dispatch: "From Whom the Threat Comes"]

[Text] New York, 16 May--Washington's military policy is undermining both international security and the security of the United States itself, is contributing to the emergence of conflict situations in the world and is fraught with the danger of world catastrophe.

This is the conclusion of a group of American academics based on an analysis of the present state of U.S. Armed Forces and weapons, a study of official Pentagon documents and talks with experts on military questions. They have presented their conclusions in the book "The Price of Defense" published by the New York Publishing House Times Books.

In the foreword W. Fulbright, the well-known politician and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, speaks of the book as "worthy of serious attention and study by top Pentagon officials and the civilian leaders of the U.S. armed services."

The authors collective--"The Written Research Group"--considers that the exaggerated U.S. thesis on the so-called "Soviet military threat" is totally groundless. The threat to peace, they write, comes from the United States, which possesses an inordinate number of armed forces equipped with the most deadly and destructive weapons, has ensnared the world with a network of military bases and is implementing a policy of armed interference in various parts of the globe under the pretext of the defense of American political and economic interests.

The book pays special attention to the Pentagon's military preparations and its deployment of nuclear weapons in West Europe, which, as the authors note, has no connection with the defense of the United States or its allies. The U.S. actions are causing tension in Europe, are fomenting the arms race and, in the event of a military conflict arising, pose the threat of it developing into a nuclear catastrophe. This threat is aggravated by the official U.S. doctrine which envisages the use of nuclear weapons at any time during military actions. The reduction of American forces in Europe--by 20 percent at the first stage--together with the withdrawal from this continent of a significant proportion of the nuclear weaponry would promote the strengthening of security.

The nature and composition of the American Armed Forces, the book continues, are such that they are best suited not for defending the United States but for carrying out interventionist operations at various points of the globe. The presence of countless aircraft carriers and marine and air landing forces testifies to this. Analyzing the contemporary situation and the United States' genuine defense needs, the authors propose that Washington implement a series of radical measures, noting that, taking into account the present correlation of forces between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states, they would not reduce the country's defense capability, would improve the international situation and would strengthen the climate of mutual trust.

This means, in particular, reducing the U.S. military budget by around 40 percent and the armed forces to 1.4 million men; sharply lowering the U.S. nuclear potential; deciding against building the Trident nuclear submarine, the MX missile and the B-1 bomber and against the development of new and even more destructive weapon systems; mothballing 10 of the 13 aircraft carriers and of most landing craft, and also disbanding military units designated for interventionist purposes; and a U.S. pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

The special significance of the book "The Price of Defense" comes from the fact that it has appeared at time when the United States has sharply activated a militarist course and, on various far-fetched pretexts, has conducted a large-scale offensive against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This policy, the U.S. intrigues against Iran and Afghanistan and their stepping up of tension in the Caribbean and other regions of the world have been a clear illustration of the soundness of the general conclusions and assessments put forward by the authors. The U.S. military doctrine, they write, is a "power keg" doctrine. From the outset it has not been associated with the supporting and strengthening of peace but with the unleashing of armed conflicts. Life confirms the correctness of this conclusion.

CANADIAN CP LEADER ON PARIS CONFERENCE, U.S. POLICIES

LD221039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 80 p 4

[Correspondent N. Bragin report: "Inspiring Example"]

[Text] Ottawa, 11 May--In a conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent Willian Kashtan, general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party, stated that the communists' appeal to the peoples of Europe and the overall results of the recent Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament met with a broad response among Canadian working people. The Canadian Communist Party Central Committee warmly supports the appeal by the Paris meeting participants and considers it its duty to do everything possible to initiate actions by the country's democratic forces against imperialism's aggressive strivings, against the confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which the U.S. administration is foisting on its allies, and against the arms race and the deployment in Western Europe of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Today increasing numbers of Canadians, like indeed all people of good will everywhere, recognize that preserving peace in Europe is the reliable guarantee for preserving peace throughout the world. That is why we demand that the Canadian Federal Government resolutely dissociate itself from the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on West European territory and conduct a genuinely peace-loving foreign policy independent of Washington.

The people of Canada are convinced from their own experience of the high cost to their country of participation in the new round of the arms race unleashed on Washington's orders. Canada will be spending almost $5 billion a year on military needs, while the government cannot find funds to reduce unemployment.

W. Kashtan went on to say that the recent Canadian Communist Party Central Committee plenum noted that Canadian communists consider it their very important duty to expose the failure of the Carter administration's calculations that, by fueling tension around the events in Iran and Afghanistan, Washington would succeed in enlisting support for its policy of undermining detente. Not only the working class and its advance detachment--the communists--but also all who look realistically at present in the world events, see in the Carter administration's policy a threat to the people's security and a recklessness and adventurism fraught with the gravest consequences for the whole of mankind. Resolutely condemning the aggressive U.S. plans, the Canadian Communist Party intends to continue firmly and consistently pursuing the policy of supporting the relaxation of international tension.

In conclusion W. Kashtan said that the example of cooperation in the struggle for peace and people's security shown by the European communist and workers' parties is an inspiration to all communists to struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress.

U.S.-PRC COOPERATION SHIFTING TO MILITARY FIELD

LD2210'8 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] In a report by the New York TIMES, the United States' administration is to endorse shortly export licenses for sales to China of military equipment that includes computers and radars for antiaircraft defense. An official announcement about granting the licenses is to be made during a visit at the end of the month to Washington by a Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao. More from our news analyst Viktor Yemnikeyev:

Notably, cooperation between the two countries is shifting more and more the military field. Not surprisingly, on the eve of this next meeting in Washington with Beijing officials, the American press reports primarily not about further contacts in science and technology, but about sales to China of new kinds of military gear. It is indicative that issues of expanding military ties between the two countries have long been in the focus of attention by the governments of the two nations. That is confirmed by visits to Beijing by Walter Mondale and Harold Brown and by a trip to America by Deng Xiaoping. Incidentally, it was during the United States' defense secretary's visit to China that Washington took the first step toward military cooperation with Beijing. Agreement was reached then about selling to China a ground-satellite tracking station that could be used for military purposes.

Each time they connive with the military ambitions of Beijing, high-ranking American leaders declare that strictly defensive or obsolete equipment is involved. They say this about the military hardware the United States intends to supply China shortly. But there is something that does not tally here. It seems one and the same types of computers can be used for example in the Soviet Union for military purposes but not so in China. Apparently in its diplomatic declarations, Washington bends over backward, but it is clear that despite the backwardness of their country's economy the Chinese leaders will not be buying obsolete American military hardware.

There is another point. The list of military equipment China buys from the United States includes computers, radars, and satellite tracking stations. The selection is obvious. Just recall that a few days ago China tested a strategic missile with a range of 12,000 kilometers. As the Beijing leaders now boast, China will soon be able to keep its missile trained on any point in the world. Thus with its military supplies the United States is actually drawing that day nearer. Obviously, Washington is little concerned so far with this aspect of military cooperation with China. American leaders keep repeating that a strong China is in their national interests and helps to maintain world stability. It is possible to judge about the reasonableness of such claims by the recent Chinese aggression against Vietnam, by the continuing provocations of Beijing against neighboring Laos and Kampuchea. People who base their strategic plans on the Chinese factor should make a closer study of the plans of the Chinese leaders. As it is known, China openly claims to the territory of practically all countries neighboring on it. China's aggression against Vietnam indicated that the Chinese leaders are ready to proceed from words to deeds.

Having so far a limited military might, China is thinking about ruling Asia. Tomorrow, when it has equipped its army with strategic weapons, Beijing will be making further designs. This is no exaggeration, since Mao and his followers declared on many public occasions that the ultimate goal of the Chinese policy is to achieve world domination. Today, China asks for military equipment from the United States; tomorrow it may be acting in a totally different role, which millions of Americans will not like at all to be sure. But it will be too late to talk about that tomorrow--things have to be perceived today.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CONTINUING SOUTH KOREAN TROUBLES

'U.S. Actively Helping Military'

LD230836 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 23, TASS--While hypocritically expressing "concern" over the developments in South Korea. The United States is in fact actively helping the South Korean military to suppress the broad popular movement for democratization. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the United States alotted several units of the South Korean Armed Forces, which had been under combined command, at the disposal of the puppet Seoul regime. These forces will be thrown against the participants in mass demonstrations which have spread over the whole country.

The Pentagon spokesman did not in fact rule out that the American troops stationed in South Korea, may take part in punitive operations against the population.

'Armed Interference'

LD231014 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 23, TASS--The political situation in South Korea continues aggravating. According to reports from Kwangju, troops of the Seoul regime encircled the town. All the roads and approaches to Kwangju are barred with barbed wire, are guarded by reinforced units of paratroopers and by armoured carriers. Heavy tanks M-45 and M-60 of the United States make were brought today to the suburbs of Kwangju and took up positions. More than 60 people of the town were killed during bloody battle against the government forces. Hundreds of wounded are being taken into hospitals. Fighters and helicopters continue flying over the town. The leaflets that are thrown from planes and helicopters threaten the rebellious population of the town with bloodbath.

At the same time the United States is preparing for armed interference in South Korea on the side of the military dictatorship. The TYODO TSUSHIN agency reports that the Pentagon sent to the U.S. air base in Okinawa two planes equipped with AWACS system. The Pentagon's spokesman also said that the United States put at the disposal of the Seoul regime several units of the South Korean troops that are under joint command. These forces will be sent to suppress mass protests. Earlier the command of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea sharply limited leaves and trips by servicemen. The press assesses this as a sign that U.S. troops might participate in punitive operations against the peaceful population.

The uprising now swept 16 South Korean cities.

Glazunov Comment

LD221621 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 May 80

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] South Korea has not yet seen such an upsurge of popular feeling. Massive anti-government demonstrations have swept the entire country. In some places, they have overgrown into people's uprisings. This is what has happened in Kwangju, South Korea's third largest city. The authorities decided to stage a bloodbath there. They moved in troops to quell people's demonstrations. Soldiers armed to their teeth were supported by tanks and helicopters. Barricades were erected in city streets. Street fighting continues for the 4th day running. Though stones, sticks and rods are the only arms that people have, they manage not only to withstand the soldiers' attacks but force them to retreat in some districts. The city authorities have fled by air. The greater part of the city remains under the control of the people who rose in rebellion. The current outburst of people's discontent has been touched off by the crucial situation in the country. Hundreds of thousands of participants in the antigovernment demonstrations demand today that the regime of military dictatorship be removed, democratic reforms be carried through and effective measures be taken to deal with the acute economic crisis.

Commenting on the current developments in South Korea, the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA writes that the causes of current violent protest against the United States-backed military junta lie in the inability of the generals who took over after the assassination of the former president, Pak Chong-hui, to cope with the country's troubles. The South Korean dictator was removed from the scene with the sanction of the American Central Intelligence Agency last October as a figure that had compromised himself too much. Following this event, the Americans tried to set up a sort of liberalised version of the government, but now it is evident that the attempt was nothing but a cosmetic window-dressing bound to mislead the population. Confronted with the people's anger, the Seoul authorities put their stakes once again on the mailed fist. The power in Seoul now went over into the hands of the military junta, led by the state security chief, Gen Chon Tu-hwan. The American troops in South Korea have been put in a state of combat readiness. The rulers of South Korea are now trying to lean on the support of bayonets, both their own and the Americans'. But, as latest developments in South Korea reveal, this support is pretty unstable.

Rostarchuk on 'Generals' Putsch'

LD221349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Rostarchuk article under the rubric:"On International Topics": "The Generals' Putsch"]

[Text] The generals are again forcibly and flagrantly putting the straitjacket of military dictatorship on South Korea and its sleeves are again being tied in the same old way, as the puppet Pak Chong-hui did. The South Korean public's worst suspicions regarding the true intentions of the military authorities, which kept a low profile after Pak's assassination, have been fully justified. Hopes that a period of "liberalization" would follow the dictator's removal in October 1979 have been dashed.

The entire government has resigned and power in Seoul has in practice been usurped by Gen Chon Tu-hwan, commander of the public security forces, and--since late April--provisional director of the omnipotent South Korean CIA. That same Chon who last December organized a revolt by reactionary generals and removed his more moderate colleagues from power.

A state of emergency was declared throughout the country on 1 May and the already meager civil liberties were rescinded. The Western press reports that "nearly all leaders of any significance of the various groups representing opposition to the authorities" have been arrested. More than 100 student leaders have been thrown into prison and all the universities are closed. All political activity has been banned, and so has criticism of the provisional President Choe Kyu-ha, who is still only nominally fulfilling his duties. Key positions in Seoul are occupied by troops, who have also been sent into a number of other cities. A parachute landing was made in Kwangju to suppress "disorders," but clashes between the population and troops are continuing.

The generals' "patience" was exhausted by mass demonstrations by the most radical section of South Korean society: From 13 through 16 May the most turbulent antigovernment demonstrations for the last 16 years took place in all the country's universities with 120,000 people participating. The students demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and the "reformist constitution" introduced by Pak, the holding of general elections and the removal from power of Pak's toadies--Sin Hyon-hwak, premier of the provisional government, and "strong man" General Chon. The students also put forward economic demands for the alleviation of the heavy lot of South Korean workers and the more just distribution of national wealth.

Very typical of the current situation in South Korea is the fact that the student riots followed massive actions by workers, the like of which the country has not seen since the early seventies. "Strikes and riots are spreading throughout the country," the paper KOREA TIMES wrote, listing around 20 plants and mines where there have been actions involving many thousands of workers making political and economic demands. The dissatisfaction of the peasantry, which is on the road to ruin, is also becoming explosive.

As on repeated occasions in the past, the military usurped power under the slogan of repulsing the "threat from the North," accusing the DPRK of subversive activity. Once again, the generals are brandishing the bugbear of the "communist danger," smashing student organizations and the liberal democratic opposition and sweeping aside demands for democratic changes and continuing contacts between the North and South to seek ways of peacefully reuniting Korea--demands made by all strata of South Korean society. However, times have changed, the wind of change cannot be halted even by a generals' putsch, and broad circles of the South Korean population are joining the battle against the ruling military clique.

"The brief South Korean experiment in political liberalization," the U.S. New York TIMES sums up with feigned melancholy, "has been ruined by the military." But is it not the U.S. ruling circles who gave rise to and continue to support the "generals' democracy" in South Korea?

DPRK Ambassador: 'Accumulation of Anger'

LD221907 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS)--"The present formidable antigovernment demonstrations by the South Korean masses are an expression of the people's anger that has accumulated in the long years since the Seoul regime has been in power," the DPRK ambassador to the USSR, Kwon Hui-kyong, said at a press conference here today.

He noted that there have been no changes to speak of in the sociopolitical structure of the regime since the former Seoul dictator was removed last autumn. Not one of the people's demands has been met. All talk of "liberalization" of the regime in South Korea is empty words. Such talk has only been carried on to deceive the public and strengthen the position of the South Korean rulers, who are dependent on the United States.

The ambassador went on to say that the present antigovernment actions, which began with the student demonstrations 2 months ago, are involving broader and broader masses of the population. Even those who previously stood aloof from the struggle have joined in. As that struggle has grown, so it has increasingly taken on a political character. Those participating in it realize that their demands for better conditions of life are inseparable from demands for democratization, and for the repeal of the present constitution.

Frightened by the scope of the struggle, the Seoul generals have resorted to emergency measures, declaring martial law throughout South Korea and unleashing massive repressions. "The present rampage of cruelty and arbitrary rule on the part of a handful of generals," the ambassador said, "is something very like a new coup on the lines of that which took place in May 1961, with the object of stifling the democratic forces and restoring the system that existed under the regime that has now crumbled. It is one more challenge to the cause of peaceful reunification of the country that is the dearest wish of the whole Korean nation.

The ambassador noted that the Seoul generals have heaped massive repressions on the people under the absurd pretext of a supposed threat of an attack on South Korea. They are prattling about an alleged large concentration of northern forces on the border with the south and the sending of northern "partisans" into the area. This is a blatant lie, the ambassador said. It is a cynical fraud and a swindle.

Kwon Hui-kyong acquainted those present at the press conference with a joint statement by the Korean Workers Party and other political parties and public organizations in connection with the situation in South Korea. "What system South Korea will have," the document says, "is a matter for the South Korean people themselves to decide. We have no intention of interfering in the affairs of South Korea."

The statement speaks of the responsibility of the United States for the present sharp deterioration in the situation in South Korea. "The United States should not hinder the process of democratization by supporting the fascistically inclined forces in South Korea. If the United States protects those who are now crushing the South Korean people, it will one day have to drink a bitter cup."

The Korean Workers Party and the other political parties and public organizations call on the governments and peoples of all countries that cherish democracy and peace to condemn resolutely the barbarous actions of the South Korean authorities and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and the peaceful reunification of their country.

KWON HUI-KYONG PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KHMETOV 19 MAY

LD221411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation in Credentials"]

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Khmetov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 19 May.

The ambassador was accompanied by minister counselor Chin Si-hun, trade representative Pak Ki-[illegible], army, navy and air force attache Snr Col Kang Song-chol, and other embassy diplomatic staff.

Present on the Soviet side were M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, N.S. Kapitsa, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry Department, and other officials.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Kwon Hui-kyong, a warm, friendly talk took place with the participation of M.P. Georgadze and L.F. Ilichev.

JAPANESE MILITARY EXPANSION RESPONSE TO U.S PRESSURE

LD221025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 80 p 3

[V. Vinogradov commentary under the rubric "Military-Political Commentary": "Militarist Fever"]

[Text] The U.S. and Japanese armed forces are conducting regular joint exercises. This time naval vessels of both countries are carrying out "antisubmarine actions" in the western Pacific, south of Okinawa.

It is clear that the recent more frequent militarist demonstrations conducted at sea, in the air and on land have become a basic part of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. Nevertheless, the United States is persistently demanding further activation of joint exercises by American and Japanese forces. Pentagon chief H. Brown insisted on this very point during Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira's recent talks in Washington.

However, this was not the only topic in the discussions. In accordance with the American President's recommendations, M. Ohira promised to increase his country's military spending. The Japanese head of government's agreement was greeted with undisguised satisfaction by the leadership of the Japanese National Defense Agency. It is demanding that fulfillment of the adopted pledges be started without delay.

Meanwhile, even before M. Ohira's visit to Washington, a new burst of militarist fever was noted in the Japanese islands. At the beginning of April the National Defense Agency introduced two bills into the country's parliament aimed at further expanding and strengthening the "self-defense forces" formed in violation of Article Nine of the country's constitution. They envisage increasing land forces, the air force and reserve corps, as well as creating a first submarine squadron.

The next step along the path of hastening militarist preparations was the decision taken by the country's military department 1 year before the appointed date to fulfill the basic outlines of the (1980-1984) 5-year plan of "Self-Defense Forces" modernization. As the newspaper MAINICHI reported, by 1983 the Japanese army will have received 77 F-15 fighter planes, 37 P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, 39 warships including 5 submarines, and 300 T-74 tanks.

The Japanese press has shown that the deadline for implementing Japan's next "5-year militarization plan" was revised in Tokyo in response to Washington's persistent demands to hasten and expand the arms race. This makes it clear that the U.S. entreaties are connected to its hopes of shifting onto Japan more of the burden of fulfilling the tasks of American imperialism's global strategy. By all accounts, certain circles in Japan are willing to assume the functions which Washington is striving to impose on Japan.

The ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party has approved the course of intensifying the rate of the country's militarization. It includes a sharp increase in military expenditure, comprehensive modernization of every type of force, and the apportionment of extra resources for the maintenance of the U.S. military contingent in Japan, estimated at about 46,000 servicemen. The annual growth of allocations for military purposes is planned 10-15 percent for the coming 2-3 years, although the country's military budget is already at the considerable sum of 2.3 trillion yen.

Japanese ruling circles, trying somehow to justify their exaggerated militarist outlay, are increasingly giving currency to the hackneyed and mendacious myth about some "threat from the north." Thus, Defense Agency director K. Hosoda asserted in one of his most recent speeches that the Soviet Union is "strengthening its armed forces" and "threatening expansion." Japan, the head of the military department continued, must "make even greater efforts in the military sphere, and render "the Tokyo-Washington military alliance unshakeable." Similar fabrications have emanated from Japanese Foreign Minister S. Okita.

The United States is resorting to brandishing the same bugbear of the notorious "Soviet threat" with the aim of urging Japan and South Korea toward knocking together faster a tripartite militarist alliance. Washington is no longer satisfied with bilateral pacts with its partners and intends to implement long-standing plans for the creation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle. To U.S. encouragement the Japanese military clique's course toward further development of direct military links with the Seoul regime was confirmed in a corresponding program formulated by the National Defense Agency. It envisages reciprocal visits by military experts, leaders and warships and the holding of a joint conference "on security questions." Recently the newspaper (SEKAISHUHOU) reported that the "self-defense forces" command is prepared to carry out trial exercises between the Japanese army and South Korean forces.

The present actions of the Japanese Government, which is moving in Washington's favor along the dangerous path of further militarization of the country and the development of even closer military-political collaboration with the United States, are encountering the increasing condemnation of Japanese public opinion. As the newspaper AKAHATA justly wrote, such a course is fraught with the danger of drawing Japan into the American strategy of military interference not only in Asia but throughout the world.

BANDURA SCORES ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER BY JAPANESE PUBLISHING HOUSE

LD221241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 17 May 80 p 5

[Tokyo report by Correspondent Yu. Bandura under the rubric "Look Out, Misinformation!": "Provocateurs at Work"]

[Text] It is not known whether the Yamate Shobo Publishing House committed a conscious act of provocation or whether the publishing house itself fell victim to an ideological intrigue. However, the book which it has published under the garish title "What are the USSR's Aims Now? Japan in the World Strategy" has already appeared in the stores and the provocation has thus become a fait accompli.

There need be no doubt about the fact that Yamate Shobo's latest item is of an openly provocative nature. First, the book's author is named as "Ivan Ya. Rogovskiy, a Soviet journalist in Japan" in whose name, the story purports to be narrated. Second, plainly provocative fabrications are put into the journalist's mouth, ranging from hooligan-like attacks on Japan's top statesmen to the threat "to wipe the Japanese islands from the face of the earth by nuclear missile attack" if Japan does not consent to become a "Soviet satellite."

To whom and why such a trick was necessary is not hard to understand. The campaign of supercharging hostile relations toward the USSR has already become as commonplace a phenomenon for Japan as, let us say, Mount Fuji. It would be a mistake to assert that the deluge of slander being directed at the Soviet Union are not affecting the attitude of the man in the street. At the same time, you cannot help but notice that the average Japanese do not particularly trust the "canards" which are released one after the other by the military department and the other disinformation services.

Moreover, the persistence of those clamoring about "the Soviet threat" is compelling the citizens of the land of the rising sun to ask themselves increasingly frequently: "Are not our military masters making fools of us?" Under these conditions, the slanderers have decided to proceed to straightforward provocation, by foisting a forgery upon readers: "What, you do not believe us? Then read what Soviet people are saying themselves!" Thus another propaganda article appeared, whose author's surname has been taken from the signboard of a cheap Tokyo restaurateur.

It goes without saying that there neither is nor was any Ivan Ya. Rogovskiy among Soviet journalists in Japan. Just as there is not the slightest basis for attributing to a Soviet author all the countless slanderous ravings with which the forgery's 200-odd pages are filled.

Who is the real author of this unbridled slander? (K. Takase), the owner of the Yamato Shobo Publishing House may well be able to answer that question. He may be able but does not want to. I was only able to find out from him that the manuscript was brought to him by "a friend with connections with the mass information media and who enjoys the trust" of (K. Takase) himself. As for "Ivan Ya. Rogovskiy," neither the publisher himself nor his subordinates "saw with their own eyes" this "'journalist' living in Japan." Just as they did actually set eyes on the original Russian manuscript. Is it possible to see what does not really exist?

There is not the slightest difficulty in identifying the venture involving the "Soviet journalist" the coarse provocation, aimed at further undermining Soviet-Japanese relations. It is to be hoped that Yamato Shobo's new publication will be taken for what it is worth in Japan itself.

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN, WARSAW SUMMIT, EUROMISSILES

LD2308S9 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 80 p 3

[N.T. Report: "Mr Giscard d'Estaing Is Following the Path Drawn by General de Gaulle"]

[Text] USSR Ambassador to France Chervonenko had agreed about 1 week ago to speak to the French Diplomatic Press Association on Tuesday 20 May without knowing, he said, that the Warsaw summit would take place the previous day. In any case this event enabled him to sweeten a very long "working breakfast" thanks, notably, to abundant praise for French foreign policy.

According to him Mr Giscard d'Estaing "is following the path drawn by General de Gaulle and trodden by Georges Pompidou; he is making every effort to reduce tension." Still in the context of this "independent policy," the president "deemed it useful to pursue dialogue with the Soviet Union and that is in keeping with the interests of European security."

Furthermore, "France's possibilities must not be underestimated," and they are notably "greater than the USSR's," when it comes to negotiating with countries like Iran, Pakistan and China. However this influence must be used to support "realistic ideas..." like the Kabul government's ideas on settling the Afghan question. In any case Mr Giscard d'Estaing has made a step in the right direction with his idea for a conference between the main heads of state and government--an idea which "deserves attention."

With regard to Afghanistan however, Mr Chervonenko's compliments were ambiguous. On the one hand he said the ideas mentioned by Mr Giscard d'Estaing in his television interview on 26 February are "interesting." This is the first time that a Soviet official has publicly said this about the extremely "tough" remarks made that day by the president (he put out a similar feeler to Mrs Ghandi who has a constructive plan). On the other hand he does not "agree" with the French position that the presence of Soviet troops is "unacceptable."

According to him the withdrawal of Soviet troops should not come first in a plan for a settlement and can only follow the end of foreign interference. That is also why Moscow rejects Lord Carrington's proposal for the neutralization of Afghanistan? Not only, he claims, is Afghanistan "already neutral or more precisely nonaligned," but "to demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops amounts to guaranteeing interference in its internal affairs."

Nonetheless the Soviet intervention is "temporary" and "nobody is as anxious as the USSR to withdraw its troops from this country."

Mr Chervonenko called on all countries, especially Afghanistan's neighbors, to accept that the revolution in that country is "irreversible." However in reply to a question on the organization of free elections he said it is "too early" to "apply the criteria of French democracy to this backward country."

Mr Chervonenko discussed in some detail the Soviet position on nuclear armaments in Europe. According to him the SS-20 missile "is not a new weapon: It is merely the product of the modernization of an old weapon--modernization rendered necessary by the deployment and strengthening of sophisticated U.S. systems in Europe and the Mediterranean." The Pershing II missile which the United States wants to deploy in Germany, however, "increases NATO's existing superiority" thanks to a qualitative change: its deployment near Soviet territory gives this missile strategic value.

In any case Mr Chervenenko ruled out as "a trap and a trick" Mr Schmidt's proposal to simultaneously freeze the deployment of the SS-20 and Pershing missiles, one of his explanations being that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles is not due to take place before 1983. In other words this Western delay becomes, curiously enough, another trap: There can be no question of exchanging a "bird in the hand" on the SS-20s, which already exist, for an American "two in the bush" in 3 years time.

GANDHI CITED ON 'UNREALISTIC' EC PLAN FOR AFGHAN NEUTRALIZATION

LD221445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Call for Realism"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 May--As West Germany's DPA Agency reports, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi regards as unrealistic the proposal of the EC countries' foreign ministers to turn Afghanistan into a neutral country. She declared in an interview for the Suedwestfunk Radio that what the Soviet Union needs is not a neutral but an independent Afghanistan with a government which would be friendly toward it. The head of the Indian Government referred to information at her disposal, according to which mercenaries are being infiltrated secretly from Pakistan and Iran, and pointed out that Moscow will withdraw its troops if this external interference ceases. "I am not justifying the Russians," I. Gandhi continued, "but the situation should be viewed realistically." In her opinion, "at the initial stage of the interference all the sides involved reacted too impulsively." They include those "who have nothing against the fact that China invaded Vietnam."

India's PTI News Agency has reported that I. Gandhi, speaking in the city of Ahmadabad, declared that her government is working in the direction of settling the Afghan problem through negotiation.

PELSHE, ZIMYANIN ATTEND HO CHI MINH COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

LD162338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] A public meeting was held in Moscow today to commemorate the 90th birth anniversary of Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding figure in the Vietnamese and international communist, worker and national liberation movements, who founded the Vietnamese Communist Party and who was the first president of Socialist Vietnam. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; representatives of the public and prominent scholars were in the presidium. An exhibition which opened today at the Central Lenin Museum in Moscow tells of the life and work of Ho Chi Minh.

VIETNAM DENIES USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS IN KAMPUCHEA

LD230929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Denial of Fabrications"]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 May--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has denied U.S. and Beijing propaganda fabrications that the SRV is using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea.

The SRV permanent representative at the United Nations has sent a message to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim on this issue. In March 1980, the document says, reports appeared of cases of illness among people of Kampuchean nationality on Thai territory. The Beijing hegemonists and representatives of Pol Pot's clique acting on their orders made slanderous allegations in this connection to the effect that these cases of illness were caused by toxic chemicals allegedly used by the Vietnamese troops. However, as a result of careful research undertaken by International Red Cross specialists, it was successfully established that these people had never been subjected to the effect of such substances.

These allegations are thus utterly unfounded. They are being fabricated with a view to discrediting Vietnam and undermining its authority in the international arena. It is essential to take resolute steps to halt such fabrications, the message points out.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTES PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD231019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Beijing's Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 May--The Chinese authorities are stepping up provocative activity on Vietnam's borders, says a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry note addressed to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi which has been published here.

On 10 and 11 May subunits of Chinese servicemen encroached on Vietnamese territory in regions of the provinces of Hoang Lien Son and Cao Bang. On 13 May border settlements in Ha Tuyen province were subjected to artillery fire. There were deaths among Vietnamese civilians as a result of the bandit sorties. Considerable material damage has been caused to residents in border regions. On 14 May a Chinese Air Force aircraft penetrated Vietnamese air space to a depth of 20 km in Cao Bang Province.

The note indicates that the stepping up of armed provocations is accompanied by new threats from the Chinese authorities against Vietnam. Beijing is deliberately whipping up tension. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry stresses that the Chinese side bears full responsibility for the consequences of the military ventures.

KOSYGIN, ROMANIA'S VERDET SPEAK AT 19 MAY KREMLIN DINNER

LD221307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 19 May the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government.

Present with I. Verdet were the officials accompanying him on the trip and T. Dodas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Present on the Soviet side were A.N. Kosygin, N.A. Tikhonov, M.S. Solomentsev, K.V. Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials.

A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the dinner.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin's Speech

On behalf of the Soviet leadership I cordially greet you, Comrade Prime Minister, and express confidence that your friendly visit will serve the common cause of our socialist countries' fraternal peoples. A splendid feature of the relations among the socialist community States is precisely the fact that our cooperation cannot be subordinated to one-sided interests and invariably serves the common goals and the interests of each country and of the whole community. This stems from our common Marxist-Leninist ideology and from our fundamental principle of socialist internationalism. This is the unshakable basis for making confident progress in all spheres of our relations.

The Soviet people have respect and cordial feelings for the Romanian people--our companions in the building of the new society and in the struggle for peace and social progress. We respect the revolutionary traditions of the Romanian working class and the contribution of all Romanian patriots to the cause of their motherland's national and social liberation. We value highly our good relations with the Romanian people and, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "seek to do the maximum possible to strengthen our fraternal friendship and cooperation and for the joint struggle for common noble aims."

This policy is being implemented unswervingly by our Communist Party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government. In this we follow the Soviet-Romanian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, the Warsaw Pact and the decisions of the socialist countries in our common economic organization--CEMA. The main directions for the further development of Soviet-Romanian relations were defined in the November 1976 statement and the accords reached during meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu.

All these are documents and decisions of great political significance and are based on the principles of equal rights, independence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs combined with comradely mutual understanding and international solidarity. In the final analysis, the level of our relations and their development in individual spheres are determined by the degree of political cooperation, and this demands the steady broadening of cooperation on political issues, increasingly full mutual understanding between our parties and states and strengthening of the atmosphere of trust. We are convinced that the present Soviet-Romanian talks will help to achieve this goal.

Our talks with Romanian comrades are taking place soon after the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. Under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the aggressive policies of imperialist forces, the Warsaw Pact countries confirmed their adherence to the policy of peace and European and international security. [paragraph continues]

We have countered NATO's militarist course with a broad program of action designed to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in international relations and to settle existing conflicts by political means.

The decisions adopted in Warsaw demonstrate the profundity and the high responsibility of the socialist countries' approach to fundamental problems of international life and their firm determination to uphold peace in Europe and throughout the world. And we will resolve this very important task by relying on the friendship and cohesion of the socialist countries and on cooperation with all peace-loving states.

The socialist countries' policy is, above all, a policy of peaceful creation, of socialist and communist building. The role of the fraternal countries' economic cooperation is growing steadily in this matter. And we attach great significance to its development also with the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The volume of our cooperation is growing from year to year. Of course, this cannot fail to arouse satisfaction. But we, like our Romanian comrades, regard this trend, above all, as a basis and as a stimulus for an active quest for ways to further broaden and deepen our economic, scientific and technical ties.

This is also the aim of the long-term program for the development of production specialization and cooperation through 1990, which will be signed tomorrow. It is aimed at ensuring the stable development of economic cooperation between our countries and at further strengthening the material and technical base, above all by means of the modernization, intensification and most rational specialization of interrelated sectors of industry in Romania and the Soviet Union.

Of course, the strengthening of the socialist countries' collective cooperation within the CEMA framework in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and the long-term targeted cooperation programs is of great significance for our bilateral relations.

A.N. Kosygin proposed a toast to Soviet-Romanian friendship, to comprehensive cooperation between our parties and peoples, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, to Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, and to all the Romanian comrades present.

Then I. Verdet delivered a speech.

Comrade I. Verdet's Speech

Personally and on behalf of the Romanian Government I wish to express to the government of the Soviet Union and to you personally, Comrades A.N. Kosygin and N.A. Tikhonov, warmest gratitude for your kind invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. I also thank you for the attention and hospitality shown us in the Soviet Union's beautiful capital, for the friendly words addressed to the Romanian people and our party and state leadership and for your assessment of the successes achieved by our country's working people under the party's leadership in the building of socialism.

We are pleased to be once again on the land of our great neighbor and friend, the Soviet Union, and to hold talks with you on behalf of the party and state leadership on urgent questions of the development of Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

The RCP and Socialist Romania constantly devote special attention to the all-possible broadening and deepening of relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and to cooperation between our parties and governments in international life. Confirming this immutable direction, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, declared at the 12th party congress:

"We regard the strengthening of relations with the neighboring socialist countries as of paramount importance and are full of firm determination to continue doing everything to broaden good-neighborly relations, relations of friendship and solidarity with those states. In this connection I would like to note the special significance which we attach to relations with our great neighbor--the Soviet Union--and with the CPSU."

We evaluate highly the results achieved in developing Romanian-Soviet relations on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty and the Marxist-Leninist principles of international solidarity, full equality, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance.

The talks and meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have a decisive role in the development of these relations on the upgrade. The joint statement signed in Bucharest in November 1976 and the decisions and accords reached at a high level have opened up broad horizons for the further development and deepening of relations between our parties and states.

Economic cooperation is developing successfully, and the Soviet Union ranks first in Romania's foreign trade exchange. Scientific and technical cooperation, cultural exchange, contacts at various levels and the exchange of experience in building the new system have also been broadened.

Our governments are faced with the crucial task of acting together in the direction of implementing the decisions and accords reached at a high level and finding new ways to further broaden and diversify economic cooperation, to increase trade exchange and, in particular, to extend production collaboration, including in the sphere of scientific and technical research.

The further growth of Romania's economic, industrial, scientific and technical potential and the great economic, scientific and technological potential at the Soviet Union's disposal provide favorable conditions for the realization of these tasks. There is every possibility of ensuring that in 1981-1985 and in the subsequent period economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries enjoys a mighty new upsurge in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples and of accelerating socialist and communist building in our countries.

In this connection note should be made of the special significance of the cooperation and production specialization program for the period through 1990 which has been agreed on between the two countries, whose fulfillment will open up new prospects for broadening and deepening Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

At the same time I wish to note the fruitful cooperation between our countries within the CEMA framework and the determination of our party and government to act together with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries to implement the provisions of the comprehensive program and the special long-term cooperation programs helping to resolve important national economic questions with a view to the accelerated economic development of each member state.

Our country's communists and working people are wholeheartedly pleased at and highly evaluate the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in all spheres of communist building and the Soviet Union's outstanding contribution in the people's struggle for peace, detente, international cooperation and progress.

The Romanian people, who are fully involved in activities to implement the 12th congress decisions and the party's program, are achieving more and more successes in creating a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

Acting consistently in the interests of strong socioeconomic development, the constant growth of the people's material and spiritual standards and the flowering of education, science and culture, Socialist Romania is contributing to the increasingly strong assertion of the superiority of the new social system and the prestige and influence of socialism in the world.

Implementing the 12th party congress decisions, Romania invariably advocates the strengthening of peace and detente, the policy of national independence, mutual understanding and cooperation based on equality among nations, and the advancement of the cause of socialism and progress.

Proceeding from the premise that in the present situation, when an unprecedented exacerbation of the international situation is to be noted in the postwar period, it is necessary to do everything to halt the deterioration of the situation and to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and cooperation.

Our countries' party and state leaders recently conducted a broad exchange of opinions within the framework of the conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee and adopted important documents in which they analyzed the international situation and formulated urgent tasks in the struggle for detente and security in Europe and for the consolidation of general peace.

Romania is fully determined to continue acting together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states and with all states and peace-loving forces in the interests of ensuring security and developing cooperation in Europe, making good preparations for the Madrid meeting, ending the arms race and proceeding to measures of military dismantlement and disarmament, ruling out force and resolving all disputed problems among states by peaceful means alone, and respecting the right of every people itself to choose its path of socioeconomic development without any external interference.

I would like to express confidence that our visit to the Soviet Union and the accords which we will reach will contribute to the further development of friendly Romanian-Soviet relations.

I. Verdet proposed a toast to the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the Soviet Union, to fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and to the health of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and N.A. Tikhonov and other Soviet comrades and friends.

The speeches of A.N. Kosygin and I. Verdet were listened to with great attention and greeted with applause.

The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Document Issued

LD230919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 80 pp 1, 5

["On the Visit to the USSR by I. Verdet, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government, paid an official friendly visit to the USSR 19-20 May 1980 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

On 20 May L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received I. Verdet and had with him a conversation that proceed in a warm comradely atmosphere.

The Romanian prime minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A conversation held in a friendly businesslike atmosphere took place between A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I. Verdet. Questions of further strengthening and developing Soviet-Romanian relations, and also topical international problems were considered during the conversation.

The sides noted with satisfaction the development of cooperation and of friendly Soviet-Romanian relations in a spirit of mutual respect. The two governments' determination to expand and deepen the comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Romania in accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty was reaffirmed. Note was made of the great importance for the development of Soviet-Romanian relations of the 1976 Soviet-Romanian joint statement and the accords reached during the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

Soviet-Romanian talks on expanding and improving mutually advantageous economic cooperation were also held, in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side--N.A Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov and K.F. Katushev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.S. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D.Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade; and V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania;

On the Romanian side--I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of Romania; C. Burtica, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of Romania and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; M. Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of Romania and chairman of the State Planning Committee; A. Margaritescu, minister state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; G. Dolga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; I. Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

The sides noted the importance of the Warsaw Pact states' declaration and statement adopted on 15 May this year in Warsaw, which contain a broad program of specific measures aimed at deepening the process of the relaxation of international tension, limiting and ending the arms race, achieving disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, lessening military confrontation, observing all the principles and accords of the Final Act of the CSCE and strengthening peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union and Romania are fully determined to act together with the other Warsaw Pact states and also all peace-loving countries and democratic and progressive forces to implement the Warsaw declaration and statement and persistently follow the course of strengthening detente and developing cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national independence and social progress.

The state of Soviet-Romanian economic relations was considered during the talks. The sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade between the USSR and Romania and discussed prospects for their further improvement and expansion.

The preliminary results of the coordination of USSR and Romanian state plans for 1981-1985 were considered and approved. The sides expressed confidence that the coordination of plans will ensure the successful development of mutually advantageous cooperation for a long period and will thereby contribute to further developing the two countries' national economies.

An exchange of opinions took place on a number of questions of production sharing and specialization. The sides agreed to instruct their countries' economic planning organs to continue elaborating specific proposals for further expanding this cooperation, especially on the basis of organizing shared and specialized production in the spheres of machine building and the chemical, petrochemical and other sectors of industry. Agreement was also reached on extending existing sharing and specialization agreements to cover the next 5-year period and also on preparing new agreements.

A long-term program for developing production specialization and sharing between the USSR and Romania in the period through 1990 was signed; it is aimed at ensuring the stable development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The sides noted the great importance for the USSR and Romania of their participation in implementing the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries and in implementing the measures envisaged by the long-term targeted cooperation programs.

The conversations and talks held during the visit were useful, and the implementation of the agreements reached will help strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of Romania, invited A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Shalygin Commentary

LD211818 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Soviet-Romanian talks have just ended in Moscow. The Romanian prime minister, Ilie Verdet, who came to the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit, had a meeting here with General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev and discussed a wide range of issues with the Soviet prime minister, Aleksey Kosygin. More from our observer Yuriy Shalygin:

During the talks the Soviet Union and Romania reaffirmed their desire to expand mutual contacts. These contacts cover practically every sphere of life. Rich experience has been stimulated during the cooperation between the two countries and the fruitfulness of this cooperation has been proved in practice. As the Romanian foreign minister put it, his country gives a high appraisal to the results achieved in the development of Soviet-Romanian relations. Relations between the two countries are based on the principles of equality, independence and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other. Combined with other factors, such as comradely assistance and inter-nationalist solidarity, these principles underlie relations between all the countries of the socialist community, either bilateral or in the framework of collective organizations. As it was stated during the talks, this system of relations serves invariably the common goals of the socialist community countries as well as the interests of every individual country and the socialist community as a whole.

It was stressed during the talks that the policy of the socialist countries is first and foremost a policy of peaceful construction but steadily growing economic contacts figure prominently in it. These contacts are maintained by way of a mutually advantageous system of integration. In the seventies this system enabled the countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, to double their industrial potential. At present the council countries have prepared several more joint projects to be realised in the next ten years.

The program for the development of specialization and for cooperation (?on) production between the Soviet Union and Romania is one of them. It covers the period up to 1990. The talks ended with the signing of this program. The talks were held shortly after the completion of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization held in the Polish capital. Both the Soviet Union and Romania were represented at that session, which was so important for the current international situation. That situation grew worse due to the aggressive policies pursued by the imperialist circles. To offset this policy, NATO's militarist course in particular, the Warsaw Treaty countries came out with a broad program of actions designed to promote trust and mutual understanding in international relations and settle the existing conflicts by political means. The documents adopted in Warsaw reveal how deep and responsible is the socialist countries' approach to the salient problems of international life. They show that these countries are determined to uphold peace in Europe and all over the world.

The two sides stated at the talks that they will continue working to solve this important task (?orienting) to friendship and cohesion of the socialist countries and to cooperation with all the peace-loving nations.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV SEND GREETINGS TO E. BERLIN COUNTERPARTS

LD211055 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, sent the following telegram to K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Berlin District Directorate, and E. Krack, mayor of the GDR capital, Berlin:

The Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom warmly congratulate the SED Berlin District Directorate, the City Council of the GDR's capital, the working people and all your city's inhabitants on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

We commemorate jointly this significant date for our peoples on the eve of the jubilee of the great victory which opened up the opportunity for the creation of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil.

In the subsequent years the GDR has achieved remarkable successes in social, economic and cultural development and in raising the people's prosperity. We rejoice that the working people of the GDR's capital, under the leadership of the SED's district organization, are making a considerable contribution to the country's socialist building.

The USSR, GDR, and their capitals, Moscow and Berlin, are now binding firm relations of brotherhood and all-round collaboration, at the basis of which lies the indestructable union of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the CPSU and the SED.

We express the firm conviction that our capitals' friendly links will henceforth be strengthened for the good of the peoples of the USSR and GDR and in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

To you, dear comrades, and to all your capital's working people we wish great successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress for the building of a developed socialist society.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD220945 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 3

[Text] TASS--On 6 May CPSU Central Committee Secretary I.V. Kapitonov received a Hungarian Youth League [KISZ] delegation headed by L. Marothy, member of the HSWP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. Participating in the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH SFRY SUPPLEMENTED 22 May

LD222234 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Today, 22 May, an agreement was signed at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on supplementing the consular convention dating from 21 July 1960 between the Soviet Union and the SFRY. The agreement was signed by Comrade Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON FOURTH INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

Soviet Delegate Zhukov

LD211435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Grigoryev dispatch: "Parliamentarians' Meeting"]

[Text] Brussels--The Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe is continuing its work in the Belgian Parliament building. Many participants in the sessions have expressed serious concern at the international situation, which has deteriorated lately, and have stressed the urgent need to preserve and strengthen the relaxation of tension and take specific measures aimed at achieving it.

However, the representatives of the United States, Britain and certain other countries who spoke during the plenary sessions made an attempt to lead the debate away from topical international problems and to distort the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The so-called "Afghan issue" was raised for this purpose.

The attempts to crudely distort the nature of the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to Afghanistan and also the slanderous fabrications regarding "human rights" issue were fittingly rebuffed in the speeches by the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other countries. USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy G.A. Zhukov, who spoke at a plenary session, exposed the maneuvers of detente's opponents. He stressed that the U.S. administration is exploiting events in Afghanistan merely as a pretext and a screen to cover its own abrupt political turnabout toward cold war. The Soviet Union's stance on the so-called "Afghan issue," he noted, was set forth with the utmost clarity by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech on 22 February this year.

The Soviet delegate went on to stress that American imperialism is creating a direct threat to Middle Eastern states by intensively stepping up its military activeness in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf.

Ruben Address

LD211437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Grigoryev dispatch: "Multiplying Efforts"]

[Text] Brussels--The committees to prepare the meeting final documents have started their sessions at the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe, which is being held in Brussels. The conference participants' speeches are voicing interest in preserving detente, averting a dangerous new arms race twist and further developing cooperation. At the same time the debate is also showing parliamentarians' serious concern at the increase in the complexity of the international situation through the fault of imperialist and reactionary forces.

The true causes of the increased tension, V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, stressed in his speech at the session of the committee on questions of security in Europe, lie primarily in the gamble by the United States and certain other NATO countries on crude force and on a long-term, accelerated arms race. This course was manifested with particular force at last year's December NATO Council session, where it was decided to deploy in a number of West European countries new types of medium-range nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The Soviet delegate revealed the essence of the peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev on 6 October 1979 in Berlin and of the socialist countries' other proposals and stressed that only the repeal of the NATO decision to deploy new American missiles in West Europe or the real suspension of its implementation--a matter on which there must be an official decision--would make it possible to start effective arms reduction talks. The NATO countries must also respond to the Warsaw Pact proposal that the states that took part in the all-European conference not be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another--that is, not use force at all.

The Soviet representative stressed the great positive role that could be played by implementation of the Warsaw Pact countries' suggestion of convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. The Soviet parliamentarians, he declared, advocate successful preparations for and holding of the Madrid meeting at the end of this year.

In his speech to the parliamentarians on the committee for cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, technology and the environment, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy P.P. Anisimov noted the important role of the Helsinki conference in the process of normalizing the situation on the European Continent and throughout the world. In Europe, he declared, the flow of trade between East and West has increased substantially in the past few years and cooperation in the industrial sphere has broadened. Long-term trade-economic and scientific-technical talks and agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, constitute the firm basis for this cooperation.

The session of the committee for cooperation in humanitarian and other spheres was addressed by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy R.I. Kosolapov. He noted that the Soviet public and the entire Soviet people are deeply angered by the U.S. administration's attempts to impugn the holding of the Moscow Olympics--attempts that run counter to the spirit and letter of the Final Act--and by the actions of the United States and a number of other NATO countries in curtailing scientific and cultural contacts with our country. The Soviet delegate demonstrated the untenability of the fabrications in the speeches by certain Western countries' representatives regarding the situation in the human rights field in socialist countries and pointed out the real violation of these rights in capitalist countries, in South Africa, Chile, Paraguay, Haiti, Guatemala and in the Arab territories occupied by Israel. He again drew European parliamentarians' attention to the activity of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which runs blatantly counter to the interests of detente and sows enmity and hostility among states.

The speeches by the Soviet representatives on the committees were supported by the delegates from the socialist and a number of capitalist countries, who stressed the need to take urgent measures to defuse the exacerbated situation and ensure peace and security on the European Continent.

Conference Ends

ED172124 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 17, TASS--The Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe ended here today by adopting an important document aimed at the consolidation of detente, at spreading it to the military sphere, at the widening of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, humanitarian and other spheres. The discussion of the questions connected with the implementation of the proposals of socialist countries and some other countries to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe held an important place in the work of the conference.

Parliamentary delegations of practically all countries that are signatories of the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki took part in the conference.

GENERAL GRIGORENKO URGES AID FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD220831 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 May 80 p 9

[Elisabeth Holte report: "The West Must Stand Together"]

[Excerpts] "Afghanistan must be made into a Vietnam for the Soviet Union, and if the rest of the world stands united in its condemnation, the Soviet Union will be forced to pull out. The Soviet Union does not agree to compromises but understands the clenched fist." Former General Petr Grigorenko of the Soviet Army, now a well-known dissident, who is in Oslo as a guest of the Pen Club, said this at a press conference yesterday.

Grigorenko, who according to AFTENPOSTEN's information will also meet with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund during his stay in Oslo, was extremely skeptical of the meeting yesterday between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev in Poland. "The Soviet Union is looking for a rift between the Western countries," he said.

Grigorenko was insistent that the outside world must give help, including military aid, to the guerrillas in Afghanistan. "They are fighting against the most modern weapons the Soviet Union has and cannot defend themselves for long if they do not receive support from outside. Bases must be set up abroad, where the Afghan guerrilla forces can receive training," he said. He does not go into the question of who should give the Afghans military aid--the Americans, Afghanistan's neighbors or perhaps an international force--but simply says that the Soviet Union itself has demonstrated how help can be given to liberation movements.

He is helped by his wife, Zinaida, an intense, gray-haired little lady, who is herself Russian but burns with enthusiasm for the others' cause. She is concerned that attempts must be made to weaken the Soviet Army in Afghanistan, by setting up prisoner of war camps in say Pakistan. Today Soviet soldiers know that the Afghans do not take prisoners, but kill all the Russians they capture, and so they know that they must fight to the last man. If prisoner of war camps were set up for Soviet soldiers, they would know that they would not necessarily be killed if they surrendered, and therefore they might surrender more easily, she thought.

Grigorenko is however very concerned with the security conference in Madrid in the fall. "The Soviet Union is the only nation guilty of breaking the Helsinki agreement. Therefore the other nations taking part must demand that the Soviet Union keeps the agreement in the future and releases those who have been arrested because they have striven to see that the agreement was kept," he said. One of the main reasons for his round trip, which started in Paris at the end of April in connection with the publication of his memoirs in French, is to encourage the setting up of Helsinki groups in other countries as well. With regard to both the Afghanistan crisis and the Madrid conference Grigorenko stressed how important it is for the West to stand together and not let the Soviet Union sow dissent in Western ranks. Unless, despite the international atmosphere of crisis, it is important for East and West to talk to each other, as Kissinger has suggested. "Kissinger can shut his mouth--just look at how he 'liberated' South Vietnam. It is shameful that he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize!" Grigorenko said, and admitted that he was no adherent of quiet diplomacy.

Today Grigorenko will visit the Norwegian Institute for Foreign Affairs and the Storting and will speak at a meeting of the Norwegian Pen Club this evening. From Norway he travels on to Sweden, Denmark and West Germany, and will probably come back to Norway to rest for a few days at Hovringen in Gudbrandsdalen.

EEC SANCTIONS ON IRAN REFLECT 'CONTRADICTIONS' WITH U.S.

LD221529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "On Washington's Orders"]

[Text] The Naples conference of EEC countries' foreign ministers has decided to apply economic "sanctions" against Iran. This decision provides for the rescinding of contracts and deals concluded between EEC members and Iran since 4 November last year, when the U.S. hostages were taken in Tehran.

The limited nature of the measures announced by the "Nine" reflects the existence of grave contradictions between the United States and its West European allies in their approach to the Iranian problem. Having broken off trade and economic relations with Tehran, Washington is openly seeking to bring Iran to its knees. Yet the Common Market countries continue to maintain quite extensive economic ties with the country, receiving, in particular, the oil they need so badly.

In the period preceding the adoption of the "sanctions" decision, the contradictions between the United States and the EEC countries were manifested in angry altercations between the press organs and sometimes even official political figures on both sides of the Atlantic. Here the U.S. side insisted on the establishment of a total economic blockade on Iran by the West. At the same time the West Europeans, while voicing doubts as to the effectiveness of economic measures as a political weapon, voiced fears that this blockade would do greater harm to them than to Iran. After Carter's notorious interventionist adventure against the Iranian Republic, the West European countries have been very dubious about Washington's assertions that economic blockade is a condition of U.S. renunciation of the use of military versions of a solution to the hostages question.

Ultimately, Western propaganda asserts, the EEC members chose a "middle way": They displayed solidarity with Washington announcing the imposition of "sanctions," but avoided a complete break-off relations with Iran, restricting the sphere of operation of these measures.

It remains a fact, however, that in deciding to impose "sanctions" the West European "Nine" have again as has already frequently happened, been led by Washington.

SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION BODY HOLDS DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW

LD210735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation Working Party on Cooperation in Third Countries has been held in Moscow.

Questions of expanding Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the construction of power industry, industrial and other projects in third countries were discussed.

SUSLOV, POMOMAREV MEET ISRAELI CP DELEGATION

LD2002012 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--Unity of views during the discussion of some topical international problems was noted at a meeting that was held on Monday at the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents and a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel consisting of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Me'ir Vilner; member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Emil Touma; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Zali Harkabi and Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of Israel Wolf Erlich.

Representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Israel pointed to the timeliness and exceptional significance of the initiatives formulated in the documents of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states for preservation and consolidation of detente, for removing the seats of international tensions and preventing war. They pointed out that further rallying and united action of communist and workers parties has special significance in the conditions of the stepping up of military danger by imperialism. In this connection both sides declared their firm support for the decisions of the Paris meeting of fraternal parties of Europe for peace and disarmament.

The CPSU and the Communist Party of Israel confirmed again their stands on the Middle East settlement. They are at one on condemning the Camp David separate deals that are incompatible with the vital interests of both the Arab and the Israeli peoples and in the expression of solidarity with the population of the occupied lands that declares against the policy of colonizing and brutal reprisals conducted by the Israeli authorities. Both parties declare for the all-embracing Middle East settlement on the basis of the United Nations resolutions and participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Both sides demanded an immediate end to the aggressive actions of Israel against Lebanon.

The participants in the meeting condemned resolutely the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign provoked by international reaction, the campaign that has the aim of distracting the attention of peoples from real threat presented by imperialism.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Israel expressed mutual striving off their parties for further development of fraternal friendship and cooperation.

Joint Communique Issued

TA2109Z0 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] A joint communique was released at the conclusion of the Rakah delegation's visit in the Soviet Union. The communique repeats the major positions of both hosts and guests regarding the Middle East issue. These include a condemnation of the Camp David agreements, which contradict the interests of the Arabs and the Israelis.

The Israeli and Soviet communist parties also say they favor a comprehensive agreement on the basis of the UN resolutions and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. Peace will be achieved only if Israel withdraws from all territories and a Palestinian state is established.

The Rakah delegation was headed by a member of the Knesset, Ne'ir Vilner. Members of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo members Suslov and Ponomarev signed the communique in the name of the Soviet communists.

OIL PIPELINE TO KERMANSHAH BOMBED

LD211504 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 22, TASS--The supply of oil by an oil pipeline leading to the Iranian city of Kermanshah was stopped following a bomb explosion. The explosion caused a fire which was quickly checked.

The Kermanshah Oil Refinery had to suspend its operation several times in recent time because of frequent acts of subversion.

GROMYKO, TUNISIAN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD231404 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has sent Hassen Belkhodja a message of congratulations and wishes for success on his appointment as foreign minister of the republic of Tunisia. In reply, Hassen Belkhodja sent a message expressing deep gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes. The two telegrams express the certainty that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to progress and (?deepen).

BRIEFS

LEBANESE DELEGATION IN ALMA-ATA--A delegation of journalists and distributors of the newspaper Al-HIDA', organ of the Lebanese Communist Party, has arrived in Alma-Ata. It met Alma-Ata journalists, saw industrial enterprises, children's establishments and places of interest in the city. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 20 May 80 AU]

PAPER CITES FRUNZE CATHOLICS' 'MORAL' APPEAL FOR PEACE

LD2211357 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 May 80 p 3

[KIRTAG Report: "The Voice of Catholics in Defense of Peace"]

[Text] In Soviet Kirgizia, apart from people who do not belong to any religion, there are representatives of various denominations including Catholics. They are equal members of Soviet society and together with all Soviet people are advocates of peace.

At last Sunday's service in a Frunze Catholic church an appeal was adopted, with signatures headed by Gotlib Brikman, chairman of the religious community's executive organ, and Mikhayil Keller, its dean, addressed to all believers of the different confessions of Christians and non-Christians. In particular it said:

"Our religious teachings are different but our moral positions coincide. The basis for this appeal is our common concern for the good of all mankind and our common desire for mankind to progress toward justice and a peaceful life across the whole world in concord and creativity. We consider that the use of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction contradicts all moral law and cannot be justified by any circumstances.

"The arms race not only leads to senseless and unjustified waste but also conceals within itself the danger of man's self-destruction. We condemn every instance of the suppression of human rights and hence the creation of an ever-increasing arms race in the imperialist camp. We express deep satisfaction with the 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

"We especially deeply regret that U.S. imperialism and the present U.S. administration led by President Carter are raising military hysteria to the verge of war by interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Iran. We regret that the Chinese hegemonists are continuing their acts of provocation on the border with Vietnam, thus creating a threat to peace on the Asian Continent. We deeply condemn their adventurist acts and appeal to them to see reason.

"We ask all people of good will to heed the voice of suffering humanity calling for lasting peace, disarmament and just relations among peoples."

BRIEFS

LITERARY CONFERENCE IN KHARKOV--An all-union creative conference, "The Leading Force in the Building of Communism: The Workers Class in a Society of Developed Socialism, Scientific Technical Progress and Tasks Confronting Belles Lettres," opened in Kharkov on 21 May under the auspices of the USSR and Ukrainian writers unions. Participating in the conference are prose writers, poets, playwrights and critics from Moscow, Leningrad and all union republics, as well as men of letters from the fraternal socialist countries and representatives of Kharkov Oblast workers. Markov, board first secretary of the USSR Writers Union, opened the conference. The conference was addressed by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, and Kharkovskiy Obkom First Secretary Sakhnyuk. Reports were delivered by writer Granin and Zemlyannikova, AUCCTU secretary. The conference participants attended a meeting in the Kharkov Tractors Plant to open Soviet literature days in Kharkovskaya Oblast. [KIEV Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 May 80 AU]

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO HELP BUILD WEST SIBERIA INFRASTRUCTURE

LD221157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by V. Chirskov, USSR deputy minister of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, under general heading "Nationwide Concern for West Siberian Construction Projects!": "Second Stage of the Complex's Development"]

[Text] The West Siberian Oil and Gas Complex.... World practice knows no other example of such rapid opening up of the earth's riches on such a scale. In just 15 years West Siberia has been transformed into our country's chief fuel base.

As was pointed out at a recent CPSU Central Committee conference, additional measures have recently been taken to step up capital construction in West Siberia. They envisage attracting here the forces of construction organizations from the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry as well as construction organizations subordinate to the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Uzbek and Kazakh SSR councils of ministers and to the Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms. The main efforts of these collectives will be concentrated on the accelerated construction of housing and of cultural, domestic and social projects and on roadbuilding.

Representatives of party, soviet and economic organizations of a number of republics and cities asked to exercise professional patronage over the development of the West Siberian Oil and Gas Complex have already visited Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. They have familiarized themselves in detail on the spot with the conditions under which construction workers will have to work and have determined the amounts of priority work. The USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises is making active preparations to receive and accomodate working people sent to construction projects in West Siberia and to create all the necessary conditions for them.

In order to fulfill successfully the tasks defined by the party and the government, in April the ministry organized three new trusts--Urengoygazstroy, Gazneftegazstroy and Prioralneftegazstroy. Some of the construction administrations specializing in the construction of housing and sociocultural and domestic projects have been placed under their command. The trusts are headed by our experienced leaders.

Coherence and organization, high discipline and a sense of responsibility for the assigned task on the part of everyone involved in a construction project are essential conditions for the successful fulfillment of the set tasks.

NEW GAS DEPOSIT FOUND IN NORTH TYUMEN REGION

LD210947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 80 p 3

PRAVDA correspondent V. Lisin report: "Deposit Discovered"]

[Text] Tyumen, 15 May--The geologists have discovered a new deposit of blue fuel, called Yevo-Yakhinskoye, in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast, in the region of the famous Urengoy gas condensate giant.

Natural gas was released from a depth of nearly 3 km. Exploitation workers will soon be arriving here. In the meantime the country's main gas deposit--the Urengoy field--is being intensively developed. Every day 125 million cubic meters of valuable energy raw materials are sent from there to industrial centers. In 2 years Urengoy has already yielded more than 50 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

SEARCH FOR OIL CONTINUES IN ARCTIC TYUMEN

LD221305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 80 p 2

[Report by special correspondents V. Lisin and V. Parfenov under the rubric "Behind the Lines of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions": "The Tyumen North Today"]

[Excerpts] Tyumenskaya Oblast--The taiga and the tundra of the Tyumen north occupy an area twice the size of France. This is where our main reserves of oil and natural gas are located. The capital of the Tyumen region is as far from Arctic Tamal as Moscow is from Tyumen. From our airplane even in April all we can see is snow and yet more snow. One is particularly struck by the "white silence" on the second leg of the journey--north of Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut, when the forests grow sparser and the tundra stretches ever further into infinity.

The population of this oil and gas-producing region has increased by more than 500,000 in the last 15 years. The people there have built fine cities with populations of 100,000 or even more, assembled and commissioned thousands of oil derricks on bottomless swamplands and laid transcontinental pipelines running to every corner of the country. In the taiga and tundra--almost on the Arctic Ocean itself--people have built oil piles plants to purify the fuel and make it sufficiently liquid to flow through these pipelines.

Assessing the people's tremendous achievement in developing West Siberia's production forces, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th party congress: "What has been done and is being done in this harsh region is a feat of epic proportions."

1--The Feat Goes On

The concrete ring of the highway girdles Lake Samotlor in a tight orbit. Oil storage containers, pipes and buildings shine silver amid the forests. If you touch the pipework you can feel the heat of the oil as it rises from underground. It feels as if these massive reserves have always been in the service of man, yet it is only 12 years since the day S. Povikh's team began drilling the first test well here. That first well still produces oil. An obelisk to the oilfields' discoverers stands nearby as a symbol of the Samotlor people's achievement.

Samotlor did not yield easily. Not content with hiding oil beneath the swamps and fallen wood of the taiga, mother nature surrounded it with "clusters" of rivers and streams and covered the main deposit with the waters of a large lake. There was much debate, but not much time. The derrick builders decided to create an artificial island in the lake. In January, working in temperatures of minus 50 degrees, they cleared an area of 100 square meters of snow removed the ice and still down to solid rock and sanded out a foundation pit. The first island--the foundation for the first borehole--thus sprang up 1.5 km from the swampy shore.

Concrete roads have now been laid across the lake, along which people and high-powered equipment travel. Thanks to the work and ideas of thousands of people, Samotlor is now alive and operating at all of its considerable capacity.

But now you may think: This means that the difficulties are behind us, the territory has been made habitable and provided with amenities, so get on with pumping the fuel. One foreign visitor said almost as much last year on seeking the emerald-green mosses, reminiscent of city lawns, which border the road.

"Take a walk on them," the managers invited him, partly as a joke and partly in earnest.

After pausing to think for a moment, the visitor set off along the roadside, whereupon the oilmen had cause for alarm when he fell down after taking just a few steps. The welcoming green carpet concealed crevasses.

Samotlor has indeed been made habitable, but nothing lasts for ever on this earth. More Samotlors, large and small, must be discovered and opened up. It seems that not just now but tomorrow and for many years to come, extracting Tyumen oil and gas will be no easy matter. We have learned this time and again when visiting oilmen, gas extractors and those who are building the northern cities.

The annals of the Soviet people's feat in Tyumen show a rapidly rising curve: In 1965 the first million tons of oil was extracted; 5 years later, in 1970, the country received 28.5 million tons of oil and gas condensate from there. By the end of the next 5-year plan annual extraction had risen to 143 million tons. And, finally, in the final year of the current 5-year plan it is planned to extract 315 million tons of oil and gas condensate.

"Our country honors highly those working here so honestly and skillfully," G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumenskiy CPSU Obkom, says. "The heroes of labor are described in books and movie epics and the motherland bestows Lenin prizes and 'Hero of Socialist Labor' titles on its finest sons and daughters. More and more new deposits named after the discoverers of oil and gas are appearing on the map of Tyumenskaya Oblast."

In Tyumenskaya Oblast dozens of new oil and gas deposits are now being added to the map every year. Last year alone 10 new beds [kladovye] and 28 accumulations [zalezhi] in "old" areas were added. West Siberia's share of total oil extraction in the country has risen from 9 percent in 1970 to 52 percent in the current year, and its share of gas extraction has risen from 4.6 to 37.4 percent in the same period. It will continue to increase.

In their search for deposits geologists journey to the highest latitudes, as far north as Tye Yamal Peninsula. They use the term: levels of oil and gas content. Urengoy has several such levels, of course, it will take more than one 5-year plan to harness them. So on the Arctic Ocean too there is interesting but at the same time hard work for people to do. More and more settlements must be built in these vast regions and normal conditions must be created for hundreds of thousands of people to live, work, go about their daily business and relax.

Considerable experience has been amassed in the construction of base cities and dormitory settlements in the Tyumen north. Here is just one example. The brand-new high-rise city of Nadym has sprung up right next to the 64th parallel. It is incredible to think that 8 years ago here in the cheerless tundra herds of wild reindeer foraged for moss. Now the city has broad, well-lit avenues, flocks of high-spirited children run to school each morning, Nadym's youngest residents wait their turn to get into kindergartens and nurseries and the city has a well-developed network of stores and canteens. Flower beds, with soil shipped in from the "mainland," burst into flower in the summer.

"We in Nadymskiy Rayon were lucky," we were told by Anatoliy Grigorevich Ryabchukov, secretary of the gorkom. "In a territory the size of the GDR geologists discovered three gas deposits--real giants: the Medvezhye, Urengoy and Yamburg deposits. The first of these has already reached its planned operational capacity, while Urengoy is now producing around 60 billion cubic meters of gas a year and in time will triple that figure. The famous Nadymgazpromstroy trust plans to make an incursion into the Yamburg deposit, which is located still further north. Gas extractors are working splendidly. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the amount of fuel dispatched to the heartland has tripled."

"In Nadym," the gorkom secretary continued, "a situation has now been achieved in which many people no longer consider themselves as being here on a temporary basis. In the city demand for furniture is increasing, which we are not yet always able to satisfy. This is a source of concern to us, but in my heart I am glad, since it means that people are not leaving and are putting down roots. We are getting more and more letters asking 'would you advise me whether or not it would be possible to bring my wife along.' Some people even come with their children."

The birthrate in Nadym is, as in the country as a whole, 18 children per thousand residents. There are no grandmothers and grandfathers here. Consequently, when developing the northern base cities a lot more children's establishments than usual will have to be built. At the same time enterprises employing female labor--fish combines and sewn goods factories--must be built. After all it is possible, for example, to make marvelous clothing and footwear for northerners out of reindeer skins.

The more specialists--geologists, trusk drivers, builders of oil and gas pipelines, roads, cities and settlements, extraction enterprise employees, and control and electrical engineers--that come to this region, the more rapidly West Siberia's fuel deposits will be opened up. The region is just as much in need of specialists in the service and teaching spheres and of people in literally every profession and specialty.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted supplementary measures to intensify creative work in West Siberia and to attract still more widely to the oil and gas complex new forces of construction workers from a number of ministries, republics and cities. The program envisages establishing strict control over the supply to West Siberia of housing-assembly structures, building materials and equipment. All these measures are extremely sound, since the whole country needs Tyumen's oil and gas reserves and everyone must take an interest in increasing oil and gas production.

MELIKOV DESCRIBES CASPIAN OIL WELL EXPLOSION

LD221131 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 7 May 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,900-word report entitled "Explosion on Oil Rig" by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent D. Melikov describing the events surrounding an explosion which occurred on an unspecified date in December 1979 at No 73 oil and gas well in the Bakhar field located in the Caspian Sea 40km off the shore of the Azerbaijan SSR. A buildup of pressure, estimated at "more than 1,000 atmospheres," following the first perforation, and the scale of clay solution, oil and casing head gas from the borehole put the rig out of control and excessive delay on the part of the platform chief prevented the cutting of the perforation cable and the sealing off of the well. Shortly after the evacuation of service personnel an explosion took place, the glow from which could be seen as far away as Baku. The report goes on to state: "There were no casualties."

"A USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry commission which investigated the causes of the disaster was later to establish serious irregularities in the preparations for perforation itself. Those responsible have been severely punished."

The report concludes with a detailed account of the large operation mounted to regain control of the oil well, involving experts rushed in from other oil and gas producing regions and of the heroic efforts on the part of fire fighters. The gusher was capped on 26 December 1979 although a further accumulation of pressure necessitated that it be released again. According to a Ministry of the Gas Industry report the well was operating normally by March 1980.

PARTY, STATE BODIES SUM UP WORK OF COMMUNIST SUBBOTNIK

LD301910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Komsomol Central Committee have summed up the results of the all-union communist subbotnik, dedicated to the 110th anniversary of birth of V.I. Lenin, which took place on 19 April. Nearly 150 million people participated in the subbotnik. They toiled at plants and factories, building sites, on state and collective farms, at transportation enterprises and other branches of the national economy, as well as in improving the amenities of towns and inhabited areas. The industrial enterprises alone produced articles to the value of R842 million. The remuneration due for work during the subbotnik represented R273 million.

The all-union communist subbotnik demonstrated with a new strength the high degree of consciousness and patriotism of the Soviet people, their boundless devotion to the cause of Lenin, to the Communist Party, as well as the warm desire of the working class, the collective farm peasantry, the intelligentsia, to make a worthy contribution to the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might. The benevolent and self-denying work of the Soviet people during the subbotnik expressed their desire to fulfill the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1980 ahead of schedule, to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan and to welcome the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, express heartfelt thanks to the workers, collective farmers, engineers, technicians and employees, war and labor veterans, men of the Soviet Army and Navy, students and school pupils, to all who took an active part in the communist subbotnik. The sums obtained as a result of the subbotnik will be directed to the construction of sanatoria for mothers and children, childrens preschool establishments and to the improvement of the medical services for war and labor veterans.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LOCAL INDUSTRY DIES AT AGE 57

LD211401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[Obituary of I.P. Dveshnikov]

[Excerpts] Ivan Petrovich Dveshnikov, RSFSR deputy minister of local industry, died on 5 May 1980 at the age of 57 after a serious illness.

[Signed] A group of comrades.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW GORKOM MEETING ON MACHINE-TOOL INDUSTRY

LD202037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] At the Moscow Gorkom today there was a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of Moscow enterprises and organizations of the machine-tool building industry which discussed the question of implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on considerably raising the technical level and competitiveness of metal-processing, foundry and wood-processing equipment and instruments. A report was delivered by the minister of the industry, Comrade Kostoumov. Taking part in the work of the meeting was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS CROPS SOWN ON 94.6 MILLION HECTARES

LD220417 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Over the past week, rates of sowing have grown considerably at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration received today, spring crops occupy 94.6 million hectares as from the beginning of this week, which is almost two-thirds of the entire area to be sown. The sowing of late buckwheat and millet has started in many areas. The sowing of sunflowers for grain and sugar beets has almost ended. Rice growers are working in difficult conditions. There is a lot of moisture in the fields and the aviation service has to be called upon in some places. Soya sowing has been completed in the European part of the country. Its area here has been considerably enlarged. Sowing on fields allocated to this crop is starting in the Far East. It is now a period of high pressure work for potato and vegetable growers. They still have a large amount of work to do. Everywhere in the southern regions of the country, care of seedlings is now in progress. Dressing of winter crops with mineral fertilizers has been carried out.

Further Details

LD221915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Farming news: The USSR CSA has reported that spring crops have been sown on 94.6 million hectares. This is the situation now in the major republics--in the Russian Federation 61 percent of the spring sowing plan has been completed. Wheat covers the same area as last year at the beginning of the third 10-day periods of May. In the Ukraine the sowing campaign is drawing to a close. Work is now being carried out only on areas devoted to very late crops. Planting of potatoes is proceeding at a high rate on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia. Only one in six hectares given over to that crop remains to be planted. In Kazakhstan the main work is now proceeding on the grain area. Grain crops, mainly wheat, are to be sown in a short period on more than 23 million hectares. Half that area has been sown.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-22 MAY

LD220532/LD230246 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

21 May

The sowing of early spring crops has been completed in Tatarskaya. More than 1.6 million hectares have been sown--despite the late, wet spring--a week earlier than last year. (0600 GMT)

Sowing is being carried out on the 15 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan. More than half of the total area to be sown to grain crops in the republic has been sown with barley and wheat. The weather is warm and sunny in the northern areas of Kazakhstan where most of this work is being carried out. Spring wheat sowing has been completed in Saratovskaya Oblast in 80-100 hours. (0700 GMT)

The mass sowing of wheat is in progress in the east. In Omskay Oblast, the sowing of the second million hectares is beginning. Work is proceeding at about twice last year's rate. In Kurganskaya Oblast the work is also going well. Half the allocated area has been sown. In Altayskiy Kray, sowing is proceeding at a rate of more than 1/3 of 1 million hectares per day. In Udmurtskaya ASSR field work is going better this year than last. Spring sowing has been carried out on 642,000 hectares. Southern rayons have completed sowing early spring crops and this will be complete in the northern rayons in 2 or 3 days. The sowing of flax is coming to an end; it will occupy 26,000 hectares. Potatoes have been sown on a third of the area. Feed corn, sunflowers and root crops are to be sown soon. (0900 GMT)

In the last week about 30 million hectares have been sown to spring crops in the USSR and 20 million hectares of these have been sown to grain crops. In all about 95 million hectares been sown, which is 65 percent of the plan. The fast rates have been helped by good organization and weather. Rain has been an obstacle only in the northwest, the central zones of the Non-Chernozem and Chernozem Zones, the Volga-Vyatka area, the Don area and in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Sowing has been particularly fast and well done in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, in the Urals, and in Omskaya, Kurganskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts and in Bashkirskaya ASSR. Winter grain crops have been top dressed on 364 million hectares, which is 7 million more than last year. In Altayskiy, more than 3.5 million hectares of the most fertile land have been allocated to wheat. New highly productive varieties will be sown. Sowing is going on simultaneously with application of mineral fertilizers. The wheat will be sown without a gap between preparation of soil and sowing. Altayskiy farmers have completed sugar beet sowing and work on corn fields, sowing of sunflowers and flax is in full swing, while preparations for the sowing of millet, buckwheat and vegetables are under way. (1100 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has completed sowing of spring wheat. Rice sowing in the Ukraine and flax sowing in Belorussia have been completed. (1200 GMT)

22 May

In Western Siberia, along with grain crops, flax is now being sown. In Kazakhstan, sowing is progressing rapidly, with work going on round the clock. Wheat is sown on an average area of 70,000 hectares every hour. In the east of the country there are favorable growing conditions almost everywhere. It has recently rained and moisture reserves in the soil are good. In Altayskiy Kray work is organized in two shifts and field maintenance of machinery is well organized. The sowing of corn has begun throughout the area, where it is the chief silage crop. (0000 GMT)

In Kazakhstan rates of working are high, with no gap between preparatory work and sowing. In many places machine operators driving Kirovets tractors with wide-spread attachments have now completed the sowing of wheat and are helping neighbors. The first shoots have appeared; specialists say they are in good condition. (0100 GMT)

In the RSFSR the spring sowing plan has been 61 percent fulfilled. Wheat has been sown on the same area as by this time last year. Many farms are now sowing buckwheat and millet. Work is going on mainly in the central area of the republic and in Siberia. In the Ukraine sowing is coming to an end. There are good conditions developing everywhere for the crops. In Kazakhstan the sowing of grain crops is the main job at present. These crops, mainly wheat, are to be sown on an area of more than 23 million hectares. (0200 GMT)

Sowing is just beginning at many farms of Siberia. Sowing is in full swing in the North Kazakhstan steppes. In Stavropolskiy Kray, Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Trans-Caucasus, seedlings are being tended. (0500 GMT)

There are more than 700 sowing complexes in use in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, where there are cereal crops on 1,750,000 hectares. Wheat sowing should be completed this week. (0700 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast, 1.5 million hectares have been sown to spring crops. (0830 GMT)

In Semipalatinskaya Oblast the irrigation of alfalfa is in progress. The fodder crop are covers 700,000 hectares. (0900 GMT)

The first week of sowing in the virgin lands is coming to end. Approximately 1.5 million hectares are being sown daily and to date wheat has been sown over more than half of the area for the crop. The weather is good and work going on round the clock. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, 447 out of more than 4,000 Kirovets tractors are out of use as repair ships have failed to repair motors. Without these difficulties sowing would be faster. Despite this early crops have been sown on more than 1.2 million hectares and sowing of wheat should be over by 24-25 May. In Altayskiy Kray all farms are working hard to finish sowing grain crops. Wheat is being sown daily on 350-350 thousand hectares. Feed corn is being sown and plowing of early fallows has begun everywhere. Altayskiy farms have not received any cutting machines from a Kiyevskaya Oblast factory. These machines are in short supply in the Kray. A Dnepropetrovsk supplier has failed to deliver harvesting machines. A Berdyansk factory has only delivered part of its reapers. In all about 30 factories are late in delivering harvesting machinery to Altayskiy Kray. The Lvov factory that has failed to deliver sprayers is so behind on starting production of new models that this season it will not produce any of its new sprayers. Meanwhile, the Leningrad Kirov factory and the Yaroslavl Avtodizel factory, criticized earlier for late delivery of tractor parts, have now corrected the situation and speeded up deliveries. In Kiyevskaya early sowing is practically over despite difficulties with the weather. In the Ukraine sugar beets is complete over the practically whole country except for a few rayons of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, Gor Gorkovskaya, Mordovskaya and Penzevskaya. Tadzhikistan farmers are harvesting and at the same time caring for cotton plantings, covering more 300,000 hectares. The weather there is hot; some grain crops have suffered due to lack of rain. Southern areas are harvesting alfalfa and natural grasses are being cut. Vegetables are being harvested and supplied to the market. Grain crop harvesting has begun but in several Tadzhik rayons harvesting machinery repair is behind schedule. When the first crop of wheat has been harvested on irrigated land, feed corn is produced as a second crop. (1100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, the sowing of cereal crops has begun on the 18th million hectare. In the past 24 hours alone, 1.4 million hectares have been sown. All oblasts are ahead of schedule with sowing. (1200 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 5 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Most farms have completed the work, and faster than last year, too. The so-called green harvest has started in the south of the Ukraine. In Khersonskaya Oblast alone, lucerne, rye and rape cover more than 66,000 hectares. A hundred quintals and more per hectare of succulent green paste is being obtained. Hundreds of Aeroflot crews are engaged in the spring field work. Having topdressed the winter grain crops, the crews have started caring for the sown areas. To date, chemical application from the air has been carried out on 28 million hectares. Mass chemical work will be conducted from the air to counter weeds in Kazakhstan in early summer. About 1,000 agricultural aircraft will be concentrated in the republic for care of the sown crops. (1900 GMT)

KONSTANTINOV CORRECTS U.S. PICTURE OF SOVIET ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

LD221420 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Konstantinov writes:

It is deplorable that information which is now being spread by the mass media in the United States and other Western countries on the state and prospects of the development of animal husbandry in the Soviet Union in no way corresponds to reality.

What is the real state of affairs in this important field? Practically all categories of the country's farms entered the new pasture season with record high figures of stock of all types of cattle and poultry without allowing a drop of productivity during the winter season. Despite the difficulties of the stabling period (because of the dry summer in 1979 when not all farms were well provided with fodder), the cattle stock, including the cow stock, has considerably grown, the number of pigs and poultry increased. The output of meat and eggs has grown. The plans of the first quarter of the state purchases of those products have been overfulfilled.

The coming summer season promises to be favourable for cattle breeders. This creates confidence in the fast overcoming of some reduction of milk yield allowed during the difficult winter period, in replenishing herds with young cattle and increasing weight gains.

Animal husbandry is becoming one of the major branches of Soviet agriculture. Even the severe droughts of 1972, 1975 and 1979, while creating difficulties in providing fodder for cattle, did not affect on the whole the dynamic development of animal husbandry in the past three five-year periods. The average yearly gross output of that branch grew in the past four years by more than 1.5 times compared to 1961-1965 now accounting for more than 50 per cent of the country's gross agricultural production.

Meat production grew 55 per cent in the past 14 years reaching 15.5 million tons, milk--by 28.5 per cent (93.3 million tons) eggs--by 2.2 times (65.6 billions). Correspondingly, the sale of meat and meat products to the population grew from 5.3 to 10.2 million tons, that of milk and dairy products from 15.4 to 30.8 million tons.

At the same time the per capita consumption of meat and meat products grew from 41 to 58 kilogrammes a year, that of milk--from 251 to 319 kilogrammes, that of eggs--from 124 to 233. By the per capita consumption of milk and butter the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States and a number of other countries with developed animal husbandry.

At present, the state and cooperative farms concentrate their efforts and resources on developing meat husbandry. Meat production in the Soviet Union in 1985 is to reach 19.5 million tons, while in 1976-79 it amounted to about 14.8 million tons a year.

The production base of animal husbandry is actively developing. More than 60,000 million roubles were channeled in 1965-1979 for building and equipping cattle premises (without poultry farms). Thousands of new mechanized complexes at cooperative and state farms, hundreds of large state and inter-farm enterprises were put into operation over that period. The cattle stock is rapidly growing.

The cattle stock in the Soviet Union (in all categories of farms) in 1966-79 increased by 21.7 million head, the stock of pigs increased by 14.3 million head, that of sheep and goats--by 14.1 million head.

By the beginning of 1980 the country had more than 115 million head of cattle, almost 74 million head of pigs, more than 149 million head of sheep and goats.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS CURRENT STATE OF SOWING WORK

LD221531 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[M. Osychkin agricultural review: "Decisive Days for the Sowing"]

[Text] The second half of May is here--a decisive period for farmers in laying the foundations for a good harvest in the last year of the 5-year plan. Farm managers, specialists, agricultural organs and party organizations are taking energetic steps to successfully carry out sowing work despite the protracted and capricious spring, to ensure an increase in the productiveness of every hectare of land and an increase in gross harvests of grain and other produce.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration spring crops were sown over 64.7 million hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises by 12 May. This is 44 percent of the planned sowing area. This last week has seen an increase of 27.7 million hectares in the sown areas--the most significant increase in the current season. Grain and pulse crops cover 40.7 million hectares. Sturdy, even shoots of barley, wheat and sugar beet have appeared on early sown fields. The tending of the crops is now beginning.

Good news is arriving from many of the country's regions. The machine operators of Ulyanovskaya Oblast are sowing using the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers. Over 500 comprehensive detachments are working in the fields. Collectives operating sowing units are working in two shifts which allows the efficient use of equipment. Every day over 100,000 hectares are sown in the oblast. Here spring crops have been sown over almost 1 million hectares already--over three-fourths of the plan. Volgogradskaya Oblast's farmers are maintaining the strenuous pitch of their labor even after completing the sowing of early grain crops. [paragraph continues]

They are working harmoniously on the fields given over to corn, sunflowers and vegetables. Machine operators of many farms of Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya and Ryazanskay oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR are working round the clock to very tight schedules.

In the Russian Federation over 35 million hectares altogether have been sown with spring crops--41 percent of the plan. It is characteristic that in the last week farms of the Russian Federation have reached last year's level in terms of the pace of sowing, but they are still appreciably lagging behind the indicators of preceding years of the 5-year plan. Now is the best time for sowing in eastern regions--the republic's main grain producing areas. Here the machine operators of Orenburgskaya Oblast are setting an example by their labor; they have already sown over half the areas allocated to spring crops. Grain has been sown over the first hundreds of thousands of hectares of Altay's fields. The progressive Ipatovskiy Rayon method is being widely used by the Tuvinskaya ASSR graingrowers who have launched into the mass sowing of grain crops. They have to sow 245,000 hectares. From the very first the competition leaders were obvious. They are the machine operators of the 50-Letiye SSSR, Krasnyy Pakhar and Pionya Revolyutsii sovkhozes. The graingrowers of the mountains region are striving to complete the sowing within the best agrotechnical deadlines.

At the same time the fact must be mentioned that a number of places in the Russian Federation are still not making sufficient use of existing possibilities to accelerate fieldwork and improve its quality. On the Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblast farms, only one-tenth of the spring crop area has been sown, which is considerably less than in neighboring oblasts and throughout the Non-Chernozem zone on average. Nor are violations of agrotechnical requirements being avoided. In the Novgorodskaya, Smolenskaya and Kirovskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the sowing work is getting underway but one-fourth of grain and pulse crop seeds has still not been brought up to the proper condition here. This could have a serious effect on the field yields.

Machine operators of the Ukraine, despite the difficult spring weather, are working on the sowing according to the prescribed rhythm. Grain and pulse crops here have been sown over 6.8 million hectares--83 percent of the plan. The early cereals and sunflowers have already been completely sown. Sturdy, even shoots of barley have appeared on three-fourths of the sown area and winter crops are being tended. It is now important to cope as quickly as possible with sowing corn and sugar beet and with planting potatoes. On certain of the republic's farms as before not enough attention is being paid to increasing buckwheat production, although Nezhinskiy Rayon in Chernigovskaya Oblast has valuable experience in obtaining high, stable yields of this crop.

The weather is favoring the spring work in Kazakhstan. Here 4.2 million hectares have already been sown with grain and pulse crops, which is 18 percent of the plan. The mass sowing of the basic food crop--spring wheat--is beginning on the farms of the republic's northern oblasts. The inhabitants of the virgin lands are striving to sow it in the best possible time, with quality seeds of the highest-yield strains. The foremost teams--those of Mikhayil Dovzhik, Vasiliy Kirichek and other past masters of virgin land arable farming--are setting an example by their labor.

The competition to create a reliable foundation for the harvest in all the union republics is developing on a wide scale. Main attention is being focused on the maximal increase in grain and fodder production. At the same time steps are being taken to expand the sowing and increase the yield of hulled and pulse crops. Rice has been sown over 336,000 hectares--55 percent of the plan. This work is coming to an end in the Kuban in southern Ukraine. In Rostovskaya Oblast almost half the rice paddies have been sown, in Astrakhanskaya Oblast over 35 percent, and in Primorskiy Kray 21 percent. Buckwheat has been sown on 104,000 hectares, millet on 279,000 and soybeans on 88,000 hectares. Now is the best time to sow these crops but work schedules are not being adhered to everywhere. In Orlovskaya Oblast, for example, buckwheat must be sown on more than 67,000 hectares but so far it has only been sown on 100 hectares.

Yesterday the seed drills were withdrawn from the plantations by the Moldavian corngrowers. All the fields allocated to grain crops have been sown according to industrial methods. In the country as a whole 2.6 million hectares have been sown to grain corn, including 700,000 hectares sown by industrial methods. One of the indispensable conditions for a successful increase in grain and fodder production is the strict observance of the requirements of progressive cultivation methods of this valuable crop.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are trying to sow sunflowers, fiber flax, hemp, fodder root crops and melons as quickly as possible. Having successfully completed the cotton sowing plan, farm workers of Central Asia and Azerbaijan have begun to tend the young shoots. Sugar beet has been sown on 3.2 million hectares as against 3.4 million hectares last year.

Truck farm workers still have a lot to do. Potatoes have been planted on 900,000 hectares. This is 449,000 hectares less than last year. Vegetables have been planted on 710,000 hectares which is 56 percent of the cropping area. Early potatoes have been planted more quickly than last year on the farms of Latvia and the Brestskaya and Gomelskaya oblasts of Belorussia. This urgent work is only beginning in the Volga-Vyatka, Central and Volga Regions of the Russian Federation.

In the decisive days of the spring sowing, farmers are treasuring every hour of fine weather and are competing to obtain a good harvest on all the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

LD221033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 2

[Correspondent report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District--A meeting of the district party aktiv has taken place in the S.M. Kirov Leningrad Officers' House. Col Gen M. Sorokin, commander of the district, delivered a report on the state of, and tasks for the further improvement of, the ideological and organizational work of the party organizations for enhancing the combat readiness and the standard of the troops' combat skill in the summer training period.

The rapporteur and Lt Gen I. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate, and also Comrades G. Andresyan, B. Obelov, V. Logvinskiy, M. Berdnikov and others who spoke at the meeting gave a comprehensive analysis of the activity of the party organizations of the district's units and subunits. The meeting's participants outlined concrete measures for the further intensification of political influence on personnel and for improving the political organs' and party organizations' work style in the summer training period.

S. Suslov, secretary of the CPSU Leningrad Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

G. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party obkom, participated in the work of the party aktiv meeting.

MILITARY PUBLISHING HOUSE RECEIVES RED BANNER; CHUYKOV ATTENDS

LD221025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 3

[A. Aslanyan report: "Banner Award"]

[Text] The collective of the USSR Defense Ministry's Military Publishing House has scored a great labor victory. By successfully completing the first quarter of 1980, the publishing house has won the challenge Red Banner of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and of the Central Committee of the Culture Workers' Trade Union.

N. Kuvshinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses awarded the challenge Red Banner to the publishing house yesterday at a ceremonial meeting of the collective devoted to the 35th anniversary of the victory.

Addressing the meeting, Deputy Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Lt Gen A. Lizichev read out greetings addressed to the publishing house from Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and wished the collective new successes in the fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The collective was congratulated on its high award by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Chuykov; A. Volchkov, secretary of the central committee of the Culture Workers' Trade Union; the poet N. Dorizo; and others.